The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.......NO. 5817. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1870. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Light Sentences of a Number of the French Conspirators.

"Cold and Unsympathetic" Response of Austria to the Pope.

A Formidable Insurrection in Madeira.

The Aguero Brothers Garroted at Havana.

Proceedings of the Methodist Conference in Memphis.

EUROPE.

The Rumored Extradition of Flourens—Release and Trial of Conspirators—Coming Proclamation of the Recent Vote.

PARIS, May 14.—The French Government has officially denied the report that the extradition of GUSTAVE FLOURENS is contemplated. Messrs. MILLIERE and REGAULT, editors of the *Marseillaise* newspaper, and some other prisoners who were arrested for complicity in the plot of last February, have been provisionally liberated. The Magistrates are still engaged hearing the cases of those arrested for alleged participation in the late outbreak. Yesterday forty-nine persons were condemned and variously sentenced from nine months' down to fifteen days' imprisonment. Eight persons were acquitted for lack of proof....Great preparations are being made for the official proclamation of the vote recently thrown. The Emperor will receive a deputation of the Corps Legislatif and deliver a discourse on the subject....The accession of the Duke of GRAMMONT to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is now thought certain.

Disturbances in Florence—Garibaldi's Position—Response of Austria to the Pope—Insurrection in the Island of Maderia.

FLORENCE, May 14.—Some political disturbances occurred here yesterday. Several arrests were made and the city is now quiet. The participators were mainly students in the University, and several of the more seditious were arrested....MENOTTI GARIBALDI'S refusal to act against the insurrection in the Neapolitan Provinces is generally attributed to the fact that many of the insurgents are his own workmen and friends.

VIENNA, May 14.—The response of the Austrian Government to the Pope was a verbal one—cold and unsympathetic....DIETRICHSTEIN MENSDORFF has been appointed to succeed Baron DE KOLLER as Governor of Bohemia. The head-quarters of the Governor will be at Prague.

LISBON, May 14.—Information has reached here that quite a formidable insurrection has broken out in the Island of Madeira. The Government has dispatched a body of troops there.

How Steam-Ship Lines are Subsidized in England—The Yacht Race—The Victims of the Greek Brigands—General Intelligence.

LONDON, May 14.—The Blue Book, just issued, contains the following statements relative to the mail service between the United States and Great Britain: The Cunard Line to New-York and Boston receives an annual subsidy of £70,000. The contract with this line expires in 1876, but is terminable at a year's notice. The Halifax and St. Thomas line receives £19,500, and the Inman line £35,000 on the same terms. No penalties are exacted in any case for long time made in voyages. The contract with the North German Lloyd may be terminated at six months' notice. Letters are required to be carried at three pence per ounce, and papers at three pence per pound. ....The yachts *Cambria* and *Sappho* were towed from Cowes, at 4 o'clock this morning, to the east end of the Isle of Wight....The bodies of the victims of the Greek brigands arrived here today....Heavy shipments of dollars are expected from Mexico in a few days....The *Times* predicts that woman's rights are doomed in this present Parliament....His Royal Highness Prince CHRISTIAN today opened a new hall in the Temple. Speeches, toasts and music were the feature of the occasion.

CUBA.

Execution of the Aguero Brothers in Havana—Seizure of the New-York Mails by the Police.

HAVANA, May 14.—DIEGO and GASPAR AGUERO were garroted this afternoon. They met their fate firmly. There was an immense attendance to witness the execution....The name of the Englishman who died on Guajaba Island is supposed to have been HILL, and not O'RYAN....The Police today registered the correspondence going out to New-York on the steam-ship *Missouri*. Nothing was found of a seditious character.

THE FAR WEST.

Survey of the Denver and Georgetown Railway Completed—The Reported Troubles in Greeley—Mining in New-Mexico.

DENVER, Colorado, May 14.—The preliminary survey of the Denver, Central and Georgetown Railroad has been completed. At no place will the grade exceed eighty feet. Engineers will immediately locate the line and the Company will push the work energetically.....The special reports to the effect that the Union Colony is breaking up and the members are scattering are untrue. One or two dissatisfied members, who expected to find a large town, with all conveniences, have come to Denver temporarily. The colony is a great success and Greeley is growing rapidly.... New-Mexico advices to the 11th inst. have been received. The mining was progressing slowly on account of the scarcity of water in the gulches. The water, which comes in by a ditch, will reach Nigger and Humbug gulches this week, and the supply will be increased to 900 inches. The prospect was generally encouraging.

Fifteenth Amendment Jubilee in Missouri—The Resolutions.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—About 2,000 colored citizens living along the Pacific Railroad celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, yesterday, at Sedalia. Resolutions were adopted opposing the suffrage and office-holding amendments to the State Constitution, declaring that they will vote to enfranchise rebels only when the word "white" is stricken from the Constitution, and spurning with scorn the attempt made by the said amendment to join the destinies of the colored man with the late enemies of the Government.

The Railroad Loan of South Carolina—The Controller Restrained from Signing the Bonds—A Nice Legal Question.

COLUMBIA, S. C., May 14.—Judge MELTON last night granted an order requiring J. S. NEAGLE, Controller-General, J. H. LOW and the Blue Ridge Railroad Company to show cause why Mr. NEAGLE should not be restrained from indorsing in behalf of the State the $4,000,000 in bonds authorized by an act passed Sept. 15, 1868, to extend aid to the Blue Ridge Railroad Company, and in the meantime they are restrained from indorsing and issuing said bonds. Two millions have already been signed by Mr. NEAGLE. He signed $1,000,000 last night. They are intended for the European market. It is contended that the Constitution prohibits the indorsement of any bonds whatever by the State.

WASHINGTON.

A Day of Rest for Overworked Congressmen—Increase in Revenue Receipts—The New Indian Policy—Weekly Currency Statement—Southern Knights for the Brooklyn Tournament.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—Neither House of Congress was in session today, and so a number of Senators and Representatives, with their ladies, went down the Potomac on the grand excursion arranged by the prominent business men of Washington. The trip extended to Piney Point, at the mouth of the river. Music and refreshments were liberally served to the guests, some five hundred in number. Among the party were President GRANT and Gens. PORTER and DENT, of his staff, and Secretaries BELKNAP, COX and ROBESON. It was a most agreeable trip, and highly enjoyed by all, as well as a decidedly creditable affair for the citizens who arranged it.

RECEIPTS FROM REVENUE.

The receipts of internal revenue today were $674,281 11. They are averaging higher than was expected, and for the month will come very close on last year.

SOUTHERN KNIGHTS EN ROUTE TO NEW-YORK.

Several young gentlemen from Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia, left here today for New-York, to take part in the tournaments at Prospect Park, Brooklyn, on the 21st and 24th inst. This exciting amusement, popular in the South, but scarcely known in the North, is likely to attract crowds to witness the display of daring horsemanship. Many distinguished men have promised to be present. The knights will make their head-quarters at the New-York Hotel.

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The Cabinet, yesterday, had the Indian matters under consideration, and the situation of Indian affairs was generally discussed. Among other things it was decided as conducive to the interests of both the Government and the Indians that the Secretary of War issue orders to prevent the starting of the Big Thorn expedition, pending negotiations with RED CLOUD and other Sioux chiefs now on their way hither. General AUGUR, commanding the Department of the Platte, has accordingly been instructed to delay this and similar expeditions. The intention of the Government is to carefully consider whatever representations may be made by the disaffected chiefs, with a view to a just settlement of all difficulties between them and the United States. The latter will no doubt insist that those Indians who have left their reservations shall at once return to them.

THE MERRIMAC RIVER.

The River and Harbor Committee will probably recommend an appropriation of $15,000 for the improvement of the Merrimac River, the total estimated cost of the improvement of which is about $50,000.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The receipts of fractional currency for the week ending today amount to $504,000.

Shipments to National Banks and Assistant Treasurers.

Legal tenders	$1,814,034
Fractional currency	706,539
Mutilated bank notes burned during the week	289,400
Total amount burned	23,316,846
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	251,520
Balance due for mutilated notes	266,101
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	299,512,553
Treasurer Spinner holds in trust as security for national bank circulation	342,269,550
And for public deposits	16,410,000
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	531,200
Coin in the Treasury to-day	105,783,000
Including in coin certificates	35,436,500
Currency in Treasury	11,565,000
Revenue receipts to-day	674,280
Total for month	9,023,845
Grand total for fiscal year	146,220,244

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The General Conference at Memphis—Union Resolutions—Conferences at Rockland, Me., and Baltimore, Md.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 14.—In the Methodist General Conference Bishop WIGHTMAN presented a very large number of reports of committees, petitions and resolutions, which were received and adopted, mainly relating to slight modifications and changes in discipline; also one providing for an orphan's home in each Conference, in charge of a Board of Trustees; also, memorials from the colored members of the Georgia and Tennessee Conferences, expressing their devotion to the Church South, and hoping for a continuance of the same friendly relations that have heretofore existed. The Committee on the removal of the Book Concern to Louisville reported in favor of two houses—one located in Baltimore and the other in St. Louis. Referred to the Committee on Books and Periodicals. Also, a memorial asking the establishment of a mission in the Empire of Brazil. This being the last day on which, under the rule, memorials, petitions and resolutions can be received for reference, an immense number are being presented. The Committee to whom was referred the papers relating to the proposal made by the Methodist Episcopal Church, recommended the adoption of resolutions as follows:

Resolved, That we gratefully recognize that Providence, which has guided us, multiplied us, strengthened our homes, preserved our integrity as a Church of Jesus Christ, under trying conditions, both of war and peace. We earnestly desire to cultivate true Christian fellowship with every other branch of the Christian Church, and especially with our brethren of the several branches of Methodism in this country and Europe.

Resolved, That the action of our Bishops at the last annual meeting at St. Louis, in response to the message from the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Churches, has the full indorsement of this General Conference, and accurately defines our position with reference to any overtures which may proceed from that Church, having in them official proper recognition of this body, and that distinguished commission now present of the General Conference Church, which met at Chicago in 1868, appointed by them for the specific purpose expressed in the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Commission ordered by the General Conference confer with the late Commission from the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church and arrange a union of that body with our own, and be also empowered to treat with similar Commissions from any other Methodist Church that may desire a like union cannot, in our judgment, without great violence in construing the language of said resolution, be reported as having been constituted by that General Conference a commission to make proposals of union to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

Resolved, Moreover, that if this distinguished Commission were fully clothed with authority to treat with us for union, it is the judgment of this Conference that the true interests of the Church of Christ require and demand the maintenance of our separate district organizations.

Resolved, That we tender to Rev. Bishop C. S. JONES and Rev. W. L. HARRIS, the leaders of the Commission now present with us, our regard as brethren loved in the Lord, and express our sincere desire that the day may soon come when, with a proper Christian sentiment, fraternal relations between the two great branches of Northern and Southern Methodism shall be permanently established.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. A large amount of unimportant business was transacted, and the Conference adjourned.

ROCKLAND, Me., May 14.—The vote in the East Maine Conference, this morning, on lay delegations, stood 43 in favor and 14 against the measure. The Committee on Temperance reported strong resolutions, which were adopted, urging the faithful preaching and practice of total abstinence from all intoxicating drinks, and pledging encouragement to all proper organizations laboring for the advancement of temperance in our land, and declaring that the members of the Conference will vote for no man who has not previous to his nomination identified himself with the cause of temperance, and who is not unmistakably in favor of prohibition. The action on the report was not fully completed. The missionary anniversary will take place this afternoon, and the temperance anniversary this evening.

BALTIMORE, May 14.—Today is the eighth day of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. The discussion on the ritual was continued. Dr. BROWN and Dr. COLLIER, fraternal messenger from the Pittsburg Conference Methodist Church, took formal leave in the most cordial manner, expressing their earnest desire for the reunion of the Church, and were responded to by the President of the body.

The Conference adjourned at 1½ P. M.

CRIMINALS.

The Whipping-Post in Delaware—Six Men Punished—Assault by a Convict on an Officer of a Massachusetts Prison—Miscellaneous.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 14.—Six men, recently convicted of petty larceny, were whipped by Sheriff JACOB RICHARDSON, in the jail-yard at New-Castle today. One of them has been punished in the same manner at least twice before.

BOSTON, May 14.—A deadly assault was made yesterday in the House of Correction at South Boston by a convict, named JAMES GEOFREY, upon an instructor, named LOUIS BANKER, which may result in the death of the injured man....THADDEUS GILFEATHER was sentenced today to four years in the State Prison for manslaughter.... The inquest on the body of BARNEY BRADY, found in Charles River, resulted in a verdict of "death by means unknown."....LOT MADON, of Randolph, aged seventy-three, hung himself, on Thursday. The wife of the deceased is in Dedham Jail for life for the murder of OBED JONES.

CASUALTIES.

Another Death from the Explosion of a Kerosene Lamp—The Victims of the Western Railway Slaughter—Fatal Accident in Denver, Colorado.

BOSTON, May 14.—Mrs. EDWARD O. WEBSTER, of Somerville, was so severely burned on Wednesday evening, by setting her dress on fire while lighting a fire with a lamp, that she has since died. She was suffering from paralysis and could not extinguish the flames....The dead body of an unknown man was found on the beach near Marblehead last evening, partially disfigured by fish. It is thought to be the body of a seaman lost overboard.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 14.—The remains of E. R. WILSON and WM. TAYLOR, Jr., victims of the Missouri Pacific Railroad disaster, have been sent to New-York, and the remains of JOHN STURDEVANT to Delavan, Ill., and the remains of E. R. SPALDING to Boston.

DENVER, Col., May 14.—RIDWOOD FISHER, City Surveyor and a highly respected citizen, was killed on Thursday by a runaway team.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 14.—The steamer *Saragossa* from Savannah for Baltimore, was towed in the mouth of the river this morning by a revenue cutter with the main shaft broken between the out-board bearing and the stuffing. She is completely disabled.

Base-Ball—The Athletics and Pastimes in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—The Athletic Base-ball Club, of this city, defeated the Pastime Club, of Baltimore, this afternoon. The score was 32 to 10. The summary was as follows:

Athletic	0	1	0	9	0	2	7	2	11	—32
Pastime	2	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	1	—10

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

COLUMBIA, Penn., May 14.—At a meeting of the iron-masters, held here yesterday, the unanimous feeling was to stop the production of pig-iron, which cannot be made at the current rates without loss; and the probability is that in the next sixty days nearly, if not all, the furnaces in this vicinity will be idle.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 14.—THOMAS FISKE, for many years a conductor on the Erie Railway, died at Avon this afternoon, after an illness of two weeks or more.

POUGHKEEPSIE, May 14.—A fire at Sing Sing, this morning, destroyed the stables and sheds of the Union Hotel. The loss is about $2,000.

MADISON, Ind., May 14.—A mass Convention of the Republicans of this city met today and adopted a resolution unanimously directing their delegates to the Congressional Convention to vote for Hon. JOHN R. CRAVENS, of this city, for Congress.

TOWANDA, Penn., May 14.—Mr. C. L. WARD, one of the oldest and most enterprising citizens of this place, died at 9½ o'clock this morning of paralysis.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 14.—There is no foundation whatever for the statement that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have leased the Ohio and Mississippi Road. The Baltimore and Ohio Company never contemplated such a lease.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—The State Fund Commissioner has purchased half a million of Missouri sixes with the surplus in his hands.

PORTLAND, Me., May 14.—In the billiard-match, last night, for the State's champion cue and $200, between HENRY F. SHIELL, of this city, the present champion, and CHAS. F. SMITH, of Augusta, the game was won by the former, the score standing, SHIELL, 1,200; SMITH, 1,147.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 14.—Hon. FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, an eminent lawyer of this city, died this morning.

Railroad Accident at Elizabeth—Two Men Killed.

A serious accident occurred on the New-Jersey Central Railroad at Elizabeth, by which two men, BARNEY CONNOR and PATRICK McGOWAN, lost their lives. They were riding in a wagon drawn by two horses, and in crossing the track at Court-street, were struck by the locomotive of the 10½ train from New-York. The wagon was dashed to pieces. Its two occupants and the horses were instantly killed. The bodies of the unfortunate men were terribly mutilated when they were picked up, having been thrown a distance of thirty feet. Their lifeless remains were carried to the depot, where they were viewed by Coroner BRAUN. An inquest was commenced last evening.

It is stated that the approaching train was in full view when CONNOR attempted to drive across the track, but it does not appear whether or not he was properly signaled. It is even stated that there was no flagman present, but the accounts given by eye-witnesses are so conflicting, that it is hardly possible to know what is the truth.

CONNOR is said to have been very daring and reckless, and to have narrowly escaped death before, under similar circumstances. He was about thirty-two years of age. His companion was about thirty-eight. They were employed at LYON'S brewery, in Canal-street, Newark. The horses and wagon, which were owned by Mr. LYON, were worth about $1,000.

Destructive Fire in Forty-Sixth-Street—Details of Losses and Insurance.

Mention was made in the TIMES of yesterday of a disastrous fire which occurred at an early hour of the same morning in West Forty-sixth-street. It was not entirely extinguished until 3 o'clock, when the lower part of the premises had been entirely destroyed. It was a five-story brick building, Nos. 446 and 448 West Forty-sixth-street, owned by WILLIAM P. BROWN, whose loss is estimated at $2,500, but is fully covered by policies for $2,500 each in the following companies: Peoples', Kings County, Grocers', Pacific, Manhattan, Tradesmen's and Irving.

The first and second floors were occupied by JOHN BROWN as a hoop-skirt manufactory; and as the fire originated in the engine-room in the basement, he was the greatest sufferer by the disaster. His loss on machinery is estimated at $12,000, and on stock $8,000; to cover which he has a policy for $5,000 in the Home Insurance Company, and a policy for $2,500 in each of the following companies: Star, Williamsburg City, Hamilton, Sterling, Lafayette, Ætna, International, Home of New-Haven, Franklin of Pennsylvania, and Lycoming of Pennsylvania. SAMUEL BERTSCHY & CO., manufacturers of ribbons and trimmings, lose $8,000 on stock, but are insured as follows: Lancaster, Penn., $2,500; Narragansett, $2,500; Lycoming, Penn., $5,000; Merchants', Providence, $5,000; Shoe and Leather, Boston, $2,500; Independent, $4,250. Their loss on machinery is $5,000; insured in the Sun, Cleveland, $5,000; Capital City, Albany, $2,500; Commercial, Cleveland, $2,500; Commercial, $5,000; Hide and Leather, Boston, $5,000; Narragansett, $2,250, and Cleveland, $5,000.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

An Englishman and a Christian—Conventual Inspection—Divorce in Great Britain—The Colonial Question—Concerning Female Physicians—Pious Criticism—Music and the Drama.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, April 30, 1870.

In a leader this week the *Times* made a virulent attack upon the Earl of DENBIGH for having proposed the health of the Prince of ASTURIAS, son of the Ex-Queen of Spain, at a public dinner in Rome. This act, the *Times* says, was worthy of a man so Ultramontane that he could say he was "an Englishman if you please, but above all a Catholic." The Earl of DENBIGH takes no notice of the abuse of the *Times*, but writes a note to say that he never set eyes upon the Prince, never proposed such a toast, and had no knowledge of any dinner at which he was toasted. As to the saying of the noble Earl, Catholic, with him, means Christian. Suppose he had said, "I am an Englishman if you please, but above all a Christian," would any one have found fault with it? Surely a man may place his religion above the country he happened to be born in. If not, what are we to think of exiles for conscience sake, Pilgrim Fathers and so on?

CONVENTUAL INSPECTION.

Lord DENBIGH and the rest of the Catholic Peers protest, like the Cork Council, against Mr. NEWDEGATE'S convent inspection, though they do not threaten to resist it at the point of the bayonet. But Liberal and High Church Anglicans protest quite as earnestly. The *Church Times*, for example, says there is far more need of inspection of miserable boarding-schools than of convents, where none can be kept against their will, and where, as in the Saurin case, the community is only anxious to get rid of uncomfortable inmates.

"There is," it avers, "infinitely more tyranny, ill-usage, forcible restraint, starvation, and worse than all that practiced in smug, respectable tax-paying households every day upon unoffending and defenseless women, in London alone, than all the annals of the religious life could reveal from the days when the daughters of the Evangelist St. Philip took their vows at Cæsarea down to the last profession made this week. Yet there is no proposal to search into private families to emancipate such bond-slaves, and therefore we feel certain that it is the annoyance, not the benefit, of devout women which is aimed at by Mr. NEWDEGATE and his party."

And this organ of the most earnest party of the Church of England goes on, in its habitual out-spoken fashion, to declare that—

> "There is no coarse insult, no prurient suggestion, no foul slander which is too bad for an ordinary Protestant to hurl against an innocent woman charged with the double offense of being a Catholic and a nun. The blackguard members of the Church Association who caused copies of the *Confessional Unmasked*, the *Confessions of Sister Lucy*, and other works of the kind, to be offered for sale to the girls of Clapham boarding-schools at the door of the room in the Horns at Kennington where they had assembled to denounce the Ritualists, would not be restrained by any sense of courtesy or decency from grossly insulting any Catholic lady delivered over to their tender mercies, and they would be sure to put questions which no generous man could hear addressed to a woman without knocking down the brute who ventured on them. We have seen ourselves a clerical beast of this kind deliberately lay a paper containing the vilest insinuations against convents beside a Roman Catholic lady in a railway carriage. We have noted the burning blush of shame and pain with which she saw the filthy words she had incautiously taken up, and the indignant gesture with which she tore the lying rag and flung it out of the window. And we have not forgotten the evil scowl which her reverend torturer bestowed upon her for her silent protest. No wonder that Roman Catholic gentlemen object to expose their sisters and daughters to an ordeal of this sort, no wonder they have not confidence in a committee allowed to ask any question it pleases, and without even the partial guarantee of sworn testimony."

This is pretty strong; but Englishmen and Englishwomen have great capabilities in this direction. With all their cant and squeamishness they can listen to MURPHY discuss the Contagious Diseases act, and behave in ways that quite shock my American notions of decency and propriety.

DIVORCE IN ENGLAND.

The French papers have fallen into a droll mistake in their comments on some recent English divorce cases. *Figaro*, for example, informs its readers that according to English jurisprudence a married lady is liable to be put away by her husband if she has a "correspondent" of the other sex. The Prince of WALES, it says, cleared Lady SEFTON of the libelous and unfounded accusation against her by swearing that he had never been a "correspondent." And this is the reason why England has none of those admirable letter-writers like Mme. DE SEVIGNE—because a lady who writes to a gentleman makes him a co-respondent in a divorce court.

THE COLONIAL QUESTION.

The Colonial question crops up every now and then in one or other House of Parliament, and there is a strong feeling in favor of preserving "the integrity of the Empire," but the liberal and Government theory is that if it is of any value it will preserve itself; that, at any rate, any attempt to hold the colonies by force will be sure to result in separation. Tell them they are free to go whenever they like, and they will adhere to the union as long as it is for their interest to do so. Some of the colonists feel very bad at the idea of separation from the mother country. One of them, a Canadian, writes to Mr. TENNYSON, who is patriotic on this matter, as a poet should be. He says "the recent speeches of certain English statesmen wring the hearts of Canadians with a feeling that you can form no conception of in England." They will not believe in England's dotage and decrepitude; but their grief may turn to indignation. The abandonment of Canada would result in her annexation to the United States, and the transference to America of the dominion of the seas, and "even American ill-will against England would be a trifle to that engendered here, in the hearts of those who naturally are her dearest and most devoted sons. The public mind is deeply stirred, and is in that mood to be suddenly roused to action. A few false moves in England might be the spark in the powder magazine that will blow our whole Empire to fragments." This is rather tremendous, and has set Mr. TENNYSON to dreaming of a grand epic; but another writer makes a possibly more effectual appeal to English interest. Great Britain has 2,500,000 square miles of land in North America, of which 950,000 square miles is one unbroken coal field. English coal mines are being worked out. There are portions of the Black Country now utterly desolate, with deserted works and decaying villages. When this source of power is gone, these American coal fields will be her only resource. And people expect politicians to legislate for a remote posterity, and provide for the power and glory of England in A. D. 2870! No; posterity must find its own glory, and its own coal, or go without.

CONCERNING FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

The Edinburgh Professors are in a difficulty with their female medical students, whose admission was secured by the enthusiastic advocacy of the Poetical Professor MASSON. They are admitted, indeed, but they are not allowed to study with the male students, and are obliged to canvass the Professors for special instruction. The overworked Professors refuse to give their lectures twice over, and the lady students are excluded from such prizes as the scholarships. The truth is, the out-voted Professors are very ill-natured, and not in the least inclined to submit to the rule of the majority. Professor LAYCOCK will not "educate women in medical knowledge while they can prosecute when they are basely inclined!" "How," he asks, "are they to ascertain when a Magdalene comes to their classes?" Professor CHRISTISON admits that male students are, in some cases, "a little irregular," and he fears that the presence of female students will make them worse. This is pretty well for chaste and sober Scotland. The *Times* says:

> "We cannot sufficiently express the indignation with which we read such language, and we must say it is the strongest argument against the admission of young ladies to the Edinburgh medical classes that they would attend the lectures of Professors who are capable of talking in this strain."

And it might have said that when ladies and gentlemen meet in public to discuss the Contagious Diseases act, they might very well listen together to lectures on anatomy and physiology. Miss GARRETT thinks that female physicians should study with males, in colleges and hospitals, so that they could afterward meet medical men with more confidence and on more equal terms in consultation. Perhaps the law of the matter is this: "To the pure all things are pure"—and vice versa.

PIOUS CRITICISM.

I have thought that the days of trenchant criticism were over, but the religious Press still affords a few examples, and the following from the *Church Times* may be offered to the reviewers of the secular Press as worthy examples of a style they ought, in these days of overwhelming literary fecundity, to cultivate. A consecration sermon by a celebrated divine is said to be "vapid, indefinite, a dead level of uniformity, and a buttering of a man to his face,—a dishonest, sneaking proceeding which shows a low appreciation of the person buttered." Of a farewell sermon of the Dean of Limerick it says:

> "There is a kind of self-conceit and personal bullying in the address, which will crop up in Low Church sermons of a certain type, and these are displayed in perfection in this specimen."

Another catches it in this fashion:

> "One of the saddest sermons we have had the bore of reading lately has been one by Mr. BURGON called the 'Roman Council.' It is supposed also to be a funeral sermon on one of his parishioners. But if to rant and rave against Rome through eleven pages, and say in half a page how you have esteemed a departed brother, is Mr. BURGON'S method of praying for the soul of one of his parishioners and preaching good will, then we are very thankful that we do not sit under the vicar of St. Mary-the-Virgin in Oxford."

The farewell sermon of Rev. Prof. MAURICE does not fare much better.

"It ought," the critic says, "to contain something more than the dreamy, vague generalities of kindly feeling, and the assurance to his people that God fights for them; but the good Professor works away at his one theme to the last, and gives us in print a discourse which resembles the Hidalgo's dinner, where there was more table-cloth than meat."

Bishop TEMPLE is no better liked. His sermon on "God's Spiritual Revelations to Man," is characterized as

> "An utterly worthless production, unworthy of the occasion or the man. One of these so-called revelations is the Conscience; a second, the Bible. In another part of the sermon, conscience is not a revelation, but an organ of faith. There is an attempt at unction throughout, but it seems to sit badly on the preacher."

Rev. JAMES OWEN, of East Anstey, is denounced as "another of these sophisticators of Church doctrine; who has published the hysterical rhapsody he delivered before the much-enduring parishioners of Broad Chalke on the death of Dr. WILLIAMS, whom he holds up as *The Ideal of the Christian Minister*. From what we hear of the condition of East Anstey, we should say that its rector would have been better employed in attending to his own business."

If we had some of this sort of out-and-out honest dealing with literature and art, and matters and things generally, we might hope for improvement in pulpit, Press, and all sorts of public performances.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

The opera season grows more brilliant and exciting. At Drury Lane they gave, the other night, two popular operas, with an entirely different cast for each, and the company is strong enough to give three in the same manner. "Frou Frou" is a success at the St. James, and more or less at the Olympic. A lady tells me she cried over it—and that is enough. A piece that makes one laugh is good; one that makes one cry is better. Tears are the greater luxury. Women prefer tragedy to comedy, sentiment to fun. DUMAS says laughter discomposes them, and shows them to a disadvantage. When a girl at Brighton gets a novel that she can read sitting on the shingles by the sea, with the tears drip, drip, dripping all over its blistering pages, she is completely happy. Laughter is good for digestion, I dare say, but tears are the medicine of the soul. And what a miserable world this would be if there were no sorrow, no grief, no pity, no bliss and luxury of tears!

MONADNOCK.

Political Relations of the Mother Country with the Self-Governing Colonies—Parliamentary Proceedings on the Subject.

In the House of Commons, April 26, Mr. R. TORRENS called attention to the political relations of this country with the self-governing colonies, and moved for a Select Committee to inquire into the modes of communication between them and the Colonial Office. He based his motion on the general feeling of uneasiness spreading through our colonial empire, and the suspicion that the present Government had formed the deliberate intention of severing the connexion between the colonies and the mother country. Though giving unhesitating credence to their explicit repudiation of such a policy, their partial, inconsistent and illiberal line of action, particularly toward New-Zealand, had undoubtedly produced that impression, as he showed by quotations from recent speeches of colonial statesmen; and, as a result, the feelings of loyalty and attachment which had been evinced so strikingly in the Crimean war, the Indian mutiny, the cotton famine, and other grave periods of our history, were for the time weakened. He did not attribute the mischief of which he complained to the Colonial Minister so much as to the defective machinery existing at the Colonial Office, which made it impossible for a Minister to understand the true position and aspirations of the colonists. To illustrate this, he instanced the Red River difficulty and the affairs of New-Zealand, into which last he entered at great length, contending, with regard to their latest phase, that the colonists would prefer severance to the policy which the Home Government was forcing on them. The treatment of New-Zealand by the Colonial Office, he asserted, had given the integrity of the empire a severe shock. After discussing the various suggestions for improving the means of communication with the mother country, he concluded with two of his own,—that the Imperial veto should be confined to matters infringing the Royal prerogative or our diplomatic obligations, and that the colonies should send diplomatic envoys to this country. After debate, Mr. GLADSTONE not doubting that uneasiness as to our policy might exist in the colonial mind, remarked that it had always existed since we began to give self-government to the colonies, and must always exist under the movements of a free constitutional system. He denied that there was any new policy contemplated; there had been merely a successive development and application of admitted principles to one colony after another, as circumstances would permit. The pith and object of these principles was to prolong to the utmost the continuance of the connection, but to secure, if separation were inevitable, that it should happen amicably. He held the desire that both parties in the State had shown to place our colonial policy on this sounder basis to be one of the happiest chapters in contemporary history. As to our military policy, he maintained that it was for the interest of the colonists that the burden of their own defense should be thrown on them. He peremptorily refused to consent to the appointment of a Committee, denying that a case had been made out for the modification of our political relations, and certainly no such inquiry should be undertaken without some evidence that the great self-governing colonies desired it. Mr. R. TORRENS declined to withdraw his motion, but, on a division, the "previous question" was carried against him by 110 to 67.

The Philadelphia City Council Again on a Tour—Resolutions of Respect for Mr. Kennedy.

Some weeks ago a large number of city officials of Philadelphia, but chiefly those connected in various ways with Police affairs, visited this City for the purpose of obtaining information as to the system in use in this City. The same gentlemen, with several others, making in all a party of twenty-five, reached the City yesterday morning on their way to Boston on a similar errand, and made a formal call of respect upon Superintendent JOURDAN, who welcomed them in fitting terms to the City. They also made a call upon Mr. KENNEDY in the rooms of Commissioner MANIERRE, and presented to the Superintendent resolutions, elegantly engrossed and framed, expressing their thanks for the courtesies he extended to them on the occasion of their former visit. The resolutions were signed by DANIEL M. FOX, the Mayor; ST. CLAIR A. MULHOLLAND, Chief of Police; JOHN KELLY, Chief of Detectives; SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of the Select Council; LOUIS WAGNER, President of the Common Council, and by the members of the Police Committees of the Councils.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

Concerning Chinamen in Cuba—Public and Press Opinion of the Situation and its Prospects—Newspaper Views of Possible Events—Cuban Transportees and Their Doings in Spain.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, May 7, 1870.

All crimes generally meet with their proper castigation, the present revolution having afforded many instances where the wrongs of the injured have been righted or else placed in their true light before the public. That portion of the Cuban population which has received worse treatment and is nearly always unjustly dealt with, the Chinese element, has played a conspicuous figure during the war, although not so conspicuous a one as their fellow-sufferers, the blacks. Blacks and Chinese form in many parts of the island a majority of the Cuban forces, and are beginning to lose that dread of the whites which has been so common with them hitherto. But the case of the blacks and Chinese is distinct, although nominally both are held in the same bonds of servitude and slavery, and, at the same time, sacrifice their health and lives in order to fill the purse of the already wealthy Cuban or Spanish planter. The blacks, when brought from Africa, were but little removed from the beast, and many of them, even after a lapse of many years, could barely explain their wants in the Spanish language; but the Chinese, as a rule, are very intelligent, and in a short time acquire the use of the Castilian tongue. When leaving China, they are contracted with under false pretenses, or more properly speaking, they are fooled into coming here, without being made aware that a miserable salary of $4 per month is a large amount in China, but only a mite here. They are never informed either that in most cases insufficient food, an overdose of work and the slave-driver's whip awaits them. But all this they would submit to if justice were dealt out to them, and if, after the expiration of their contract, they could enjoy equality before the law and be treated as Spaniards. But such is not the case; they are abused, and are but rarely treated kindly, a very strong feeling of animosity existing against them. Such animosity, however, is not entirely without cause, as hundreds of Chinese are of the most criminal stamp, and have no hesitation in robbing or murdering, while gambling and opium-smoking is common to all. These causes of dissatisfaction arise principally out of the want of proper treatment on the part of the whites. On all plantations where they have been kindly used, they behave well, but applying the lash to them converts them into demons. They may not have the opportunity to revenge themselves at the moment, but revenged they will be whenever a chance presents itself. The revolution, therefore, has been a godsend to them, and has enabled them not only to pay off old grievances, but also to indulge in their naturally sanguinary instincts, and it is therefore not surprising that they should join an armed force, in order to kill or rob, especially when it is known that many of these Chinamen were of the lowest class in their own country, and sold there owing to the commission of some crime. The *Voz de Cuba* has begun to preach a crusade against the Celestials, and says:

> "Crime in Cuba has materially increased since the Chinese have come here, and they now consider labor only as an imperious necessity, and not as a duty. Many Chinamen have also afforded immense aid to the revolution without taking up arms, by acting as spies—a very easy thing for them to do, as they can inform their companions without being understood and in the very midst of the Police."

The *Voz de Cuba* further advises against any further Asiatic emigration, and reminds its readers that such emigration has always been advocated by the Cubans as one of the means by which to obtain their independence. The *Voz* is partly right. There are many very bad Chinamen here, and, as a class, they ought not to be brought to a country where they see so much rascality to imitate and where there are so many opportunities to commit crimes with impunity; but it is equally certain that the Chinamen would behave better if they were treated in a different manner. If the Government would immediately take steps to compel all companies bringing Chinamen here to take such of them back as had committed any offense to the laws of the country, or else banish the Chinamen to one of the many keys or little islands on the coast, which they would cultivate under Police surveillance.

PRESS OPINION OF POSSIBLE EVENTS.

The *Voz de Cuba* published a telegram from New-York which reads as follows:

> "Telegrams from Washington, received here today, announce that the Cuban agents have indicated to the Spanish Minister to arrange the question, the latter showing himself willing to do so, in view of the nature of the propositions."

This telegram very naturally caused intense excitement among Spaniards and Cubans, and was the theme of universal conversation, numerous opinions being given, and all of them differing. But the comments of the Havana Press, which I give below, are a clear expression of what the different parties among the Spaniards expect and would do in case the revolution were to be ended. These opinions are very remarkable, unusually succinct and clear, and they will undoubtedly form the basis of such arrangements as may be made. They demonstrate also the aims and spirit of the Spaniards in Cuba, and the confidence they have of the ultimate triumph of their cause. The *Voz de Cuba*, (Liberal, Free Church, anti-Masonic and anti-Republican,) referring to the above telegram, says:

> "For the second time the cable speaks about propositions made by the Cuban agents to effect an arrangement with the nation they have insulted, which they renounced and against which they committed the blackest treason; only this second time the cable goes a little further and says that the Spanish Minister was willing in view of the nature of the propositions. We are thoroughly acquainted with the patriotism and high abilities of our Minister in Washington, that we are convinced, that if such an arrangement has been broached, and, if he has listened to said agents, it is because the propositions submitted to him are of such a character as to satisfy the most exacting among whom we place ourselves. We have already stated before—between Spain and the insurgents of Yara no other arrangement can be had than to lay down the arms and submit to the decision of the legally-constituted Courts. Spanish clemency can then do a great deal, but on no account will it admit of conditions. The mails will bring us particulars of these admissible propositions. Let us be on guard, as we cannot expect a sincere repentance from these people, and perhaps their plan is to regain today what they have lost under cover of a pretended friendship, and to conspire again to-morrow."

The *Diario*, (pro-slavery and changeable,) referring to this telegram, says:

> "The dispatch speaks of indications and concludes with the word propositions. Indications only are vague, and can only signify a desire to enter into negotiations, while propositions announce a determination to carry them out. The national aspirations of those who have taken up arms against the nation could not extend any further than to a confession of their error and an unconditional submission to the Government. Between the insurgents and the legitimate authorities no negotiations as between nation and nation can be understood; because on the one side is all sovereignty, all justice and all right. A great many thoughts arise in our imagination which we suppress because we have to be very cautious until we receive positive information. When that time comes we shall comply with our duties, and say what we consider most suited to the general welfare of the nation and to this province particularly. It is necessary to re-establish tranquillity here at the earliest moment, but in an honorable manner, and to lay for it a solid foundation, so that it may last a long time."

The *Prensa* (pro-slavery, able and opposed to reforms) sings a different tune, and pertly says:

> "We have heard that the *laborantes* in the United States are trying to enter into negotiations with our Minister in Washington. Even if that functionary could listen to them, we don't know what they could tell him. In free Cuba nobody knows them or would obey them, and if an order of the Cuban Junta should be sent to the robber bands in the Eastern Department, it would be of no more value than a theater advertisement. Therefore, let the *laborantes* let these tricks and nonsense 'slide.' After the war we shall have peace; the surrendered insurgents can then rebuild their houses and go to work; the immigrants, who have not taken any active part in the conspiracies, can return to their homes, although they may have committed acts of hostility against Spain; but the traitors who abused the confidence of the Government and inaugurated the civil war, which has cost so much blood, will have to remain its perpetual enemies."

These extracts, from the three principal journals, show conclusively the spirit of the people, and need no comments, the *Voz de Cuba* only advising that in order to find the leaders of the revolution, it is only necessary to inaugurate an old system and imitate the United States, which country is always held up by the Cubans as a model, and offer a reward for their persons, and in the same manner as the Government at Washington offered a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for the capture of JEFF. DAVIS, offer a reward for the capture of CESPEDES, AGUILERA, and other leaders. The *Voz* says that in such a case they would fall, one by one, into the hands of the Spaniards; the few partisans who yet remain to them would deliver them up, if only a sufficiently high amount be offered, because among the insurgents are men who would cut their heads off for very little. The paper even hopes that in a short time they would do it gratis. This is the opinion of the *Voz de Cuba*, but the Cubans think the reverse.

CUBANS IN SPAIN.

The three Havana dailies have published letters from Barcelona giving descriptions of the late revolution and of the arrest of several Cubans who had fired on the troops indiscriminately with air-guns. The names of these Cubans are not printed, although it is stated that they were part of the Fernando Po prisoners sent away from here by DULCE by order of the volunteers. The publication of this item has increased the bitter feeling already existing, and it is doubtful whether another expedition would be sent from here, as the members of the Court-martial would sentence them to such punishment as would effectually prevent them from shooting any more Spaniards in future.

QUASIMODO.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Refusal to Permit a Canadian Vessel to Pass Through the Sault Canal.

From the Detroit Tribune, May 13.

On Wednesday last the Canadian war steamer *Chicora*, which was announced several days since as being in readiness to sail from Collingwood with war material, stores, &c., reached the Sault Canal, and her commanding officer requested permission to have the vessel locked through in order to proceed on her voyage to Fort William. The Superintendent, however, having previously received official instructions, refused to permit the *Chicora* to enter the canal, and she was compelled to discharge her cargo, consisting of provisions, boats and five large cases, which were entered on her manifest as *hardware*, below the rapids on the Canadian side.

Soon after discharging she left for Collingwood, in obedience to orders of the Canadian Government, where she will report to the authorities, and dispatches relative to her being refused permission to enter the canal will be sent to head-quarters.

After the *Atlantic* left the canal she met in the Sault River a tug having in tow several large open boats, which were undoubtedly intended for the Red River expedition. Whether these were permitted to pass through we shall be able to state hereafter.

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal—A Canadian View of the Action of the United States.

From the Toronto Globe, May 13.

The American Government has taken the improper step of preventing the passage of the steamer *Chicora*, carrying stores for the Red River expedition through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal. Everybody is aware that the canals which connect the great lakes, constructed by the Governments of the United States and Canada, are by custom open to the vessels of both nations. In no case has the passage been forbidden of any American vessel through Canadian waters. A revenue-cutter of the American Government, designed to be used as a vessel of war, has actually passed through our canals, and permission was granted, during the civil war, to pass several steamers intended to be used in the suppression of the rebellion.

As a matter of course if there was talk of war between the two countries, or if it were a question of the maintenance of neutrality with other Powers, the canals, whether Canadian or American, would be treated as exclusively belonging to the country which owned them. In this case, however, there is no question of neutrality. "President RIEL" in the palmiest week of his reign has never been acknowledged as an independent authority by the United States, and even if we were waging war upon him with the stores carried by the *Chicora*, there would be no excuse for the Americans preventing their passage through the Sault Canal. As it so happens, however, that all disputes have been settled; that there is no prospect of a collision in Manitoba; that the stores are being taken up simply to provide for a garrison about to be placed in the new province for the safety of its inhabitants, the exclusion of the *Chicora* from the Sault Canal is a wrong inflicted upon our Government.

The Cabinet of President GRANT have not succeeded by this step in preventing—hardly even in retarding—the progress of the Red River expedition. The *Algoma*, which has already passed the Canal, will be ready to convey to Fort William the stores which the *Chicora* and other vessels will convey from Collingwood to the Sault, and which will be hauled across the Portage. Probably a week will be the extent of the delay which will thus be created. The action of the American Government in the light of this fact appears utterly contemptible. It appears that they desire to gain favor with the Fenians by their apparent interference with the expedition, while, at the same time, they had it not in their power actually to retard it.

It is quite plain, however, that the Dominion of Canada cannot allow the Americans to have exclusive control of the means of water communication between the great Lakes of Huron and Superior, when they have shown themselves animated by so unneighborly a spirit. They ought not to have been permitted for a single year to retain that exclusive control; and, had it not been for the weakness of Sir FRANCIS HINCKS all the links between the great lakes would have been held by Canada, and the American canal at the Sault would never have been built. As it is, the construction of a Canadian canal is a necessity, and ought to be commenced as soon as the necessary Parliamentary sanction can be secured.

Scandal in Newark.

A young manufacturer of Newark, whose income is said to be $20,000 per annum, has recently, upon the eve of his marriage, been compelled to pay a considerable amount for the support of a child whose mother is Miss CHADWICK, daughter of a widow who resides in William-street. He was arrested upon a warrant issued by Justice JOHNSON, a few days ago, and was subsequently released upon entering into bonds to pay a weekly sum for the support of the child. He had previously paid $1,000, but was again taxed when the girl's mother learned that he was about to be married.

The Justice who issued the warrant and the Constable who made the arrest have thus far succeeded in keeping the name of the culprit from the public.

Personal.

Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota; Judge Hitchcock, of Ohio; Hon. J. Tillinghast, of Albany; and Hon. W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gens. Starring and Lefevre, of the U. S. Army; Hon. J. D. Runkle, of Boston; Charles Bowles, of Paris; and Hon. C. A. Gambrill, of Baltimore, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Wendell Phillips, of Boston, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Major J. N. Bonaparte, of the French Army, is at the New-York Hotel. Hon. Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, N. Y., is at the Hoffman House. Hon. Jerome Watson, of Kentucky; and C. H. Warren, of Albany, are at the Astor House.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

THE PORTRAIT.

A deep dim wood; and there she stands
As in that wood that day: for so
Was the still movement of her hands
And such the pure line's gracious flow.
And passing fair the type must seem,
Unknown the presence and the dream.
'Tis she: though of herself, alas!
Less than her shadow on the grass
Or than her image in the stream.

That day we met there, I and she
One with the other all alone;
And we were blithe; *yet memory*
Saddens those hours, as when the moon
Looks upon daylight. And with her
I stooped to drink the spring-water,
Athirst where other waters sprang;
And where the echo is, she sang,—
My soul another echo there.

But when that hour my soul won strength
For words whose silence wastes and kills,
Dull raindrops smote us, and at length
Thundered the heat within the hills.
That eve I spoke those words again
Beside the pelted window-pane;
And there she hearkened what I said,
With under-glances that surveyed
The empty pastures blind with rain.

* * * *

Here with her face doth memory sit
Meanwhile, and wait the day's decline,
Till other eyes shall look from it,
Eyes of the spirit's Palestine,
Even than the old gaze tenderer:
While hopes and aims long lost with her
Stand round her image side by side,
Like tombs of pilgrims that have died
About the Holy Sepulchre.

—*Poems, by Dante Gabriel Rossetti.*

"TEARS."

Would some kind angel give me tears—
It seems a little thing,
A child's first need—I would not ask
The gems that crown a king.

The glad peace-bringers of the storm
Are drops the sun smiles through;
The healer of the parching rose
Is but a bead of dew.

Yet what am I, an atom sole
In heaven's creative plan,
That I should ask the tenderest gift
God ever gave to man?

—*From our Legends and Lives.*

ONE OUT OF FOUR.

A run down to the coast, a sniff of sea-air, and a bath are not bad refreshers and restoratives after hard work and anxiety in London; at least I thought so as I started from Victoria with a headache, a leather-bag, and a firm intention of spending a day at the Warden at Dover. The slow early train which conveyed me and my accompaniments stopped at every station, the names of which the porters loudly proclaimed by zoological noises, probably intelligible to themselves, but not to my ears suggestive of any British locality. Boys with shrill voices endeavored to persuade me to purchase the morning papers, and thrust funny cartoons under my nose; others proposed complicated exchanges of periodical literature; but I turned a deaf ear and a vacant eye to the tempters, and even rejected the proffered conversation of a corpulent gentleman sitting opposite, with a red face and a nose at a white heat, who informed me it was a fine sunny morning, but rather misty—a meteorological fact which had not escaped my observation; but as I wished to repose my fragile frame and to sooth my nervous system, I had no desire for discussion.

Shortly before entering Dover, the engine was seized with an internal derangement, which caused a stoppage and increased the uncertainty of my proceedings. During this delay, my first plan was finally annihilated by the seductions of the quaint little town where we were detained. Its old red-brick houses glowed in the sunlight, and the smooth expanse of the Channel, extended before me, studded with sails of all colors hanging lazily in the golden mist of a September morning, decided me to stay.

"Open the door, guard!" I shouted; "I'll get out here."

And leaving my headache and my morning's intentions in the carriage, I seized my bag, passed rapidly through the small deserted station, and entered the narrow streets of the town.

The houses, which were low and irregular, contained shops for the sale of ship's stores and sailors' clothing. Complete suits of oil-skin armor, with shining "sou'-westers," were hung in rows over the doors, like the preserved pirates in chains which formerly ornamented our coasts in the "dear old times" we are so often told to regret; when Tyburn tree was so rich in blossoms that it was feared the supply of rope would fail—

"Scarce can our fields, such crowds at Tyburn die,
With hemp the gallows and the fleet supply."

Rich bunches of "bluchers" and woolen gloves without fingers, resembling the fruit of some gigantic banana, adorned the shop-fronts; while bales of blue serge and pillars of red-night caps obstructed the entrance. And from the pungent odor with which the surrounding atmosphere was impregnated, I concluded that red-herrings and strong butter were to be had within.

Half way up the principal street, behind a railing, stood an old church, with a burial-ground at its back sloping down to a stony beach, against which the smooth waters of the Channel rippled and murmured incessantly.

I sat down, and gradually fell into a pleasant dream of hazy recollections and dissolving views, to which the roar of London streets still ringing in my ears, mingled with the silvery sound of the waves made what is called "appropriate music." These lulling melodies were soon interrupted by a peal of bells from the church, which roused me from my agreeable reverie.

Upon making inquiries of an intelligent inhabitant as to the cause of the disturbance, I found that the noise was the precursor of a wedding, which was about to be "celebrated" at the church behind the railing.

"It's only one of our boatmen, Sir—one of our seafaring folks," remarked a sailor standing at the door, removing—to facilitate expectoration—a pipe from a large mouth bordered with spots of solidified tobacco-juice. "The girl's a good-looking lass, though—you'll like to see her. She's a tidy craft—we call her Pretty Poll down here. What a sight of fellows has been in love along o'her! She was always changing 'em; but she's caught now, anyhow."

These hints excited my curiosity, and I entered. The wedding was "on."

The broad back of the bridegroom and the pretty waist of the bride, as they knelt, first caught my eye.

He seemed to take the affair as coolly as if he had been splicing a rope or scraping a spar. The lady seemed impressed by the solemnity which surrounded her. She was not by any means one of the common objects of the sea-shore. Her dark hair, bright cheeks and white teeth gave her the appearance of a Boulogne fish-girl, with deep-blue eyes soft and dreamy. Her figure, though inclined to fatness, was graceful and well proportioned, and her hand as she held it out to receive the ring, though rather dark in color, was small and well shaped.

My friend with the pipe was right; she was decidedly a very pretty girl, or, as he called her, "a tidy craft."

She was dressed in silk for the occasion; but in spite of her smart attire she looked subdued, and her face had a thoughtful and rather sad expression—not unusual, I am informed, at weddings.

The marriage was soon over, and she left the church leaning rather clumsily on the arm of her lord. As they walked through the church-yard, among the simple but well-kept graves, I observed that the burly boatman and his fair-eyed partner stopped before one of the mounds, which was distinguished by a plain wooden cross.

This little monument was not new, but showed the wear and wasting of more than one Winter.

They only paused for a moment, but it was long enough to give me another glance at the bride's face as she turned partly round; and her blue eyes resting on the cross had a look so mournful and pensive, that I fancied, if I had been nearer, I might have seen a tear steal down her cheek.

The little group of people soon dispersed, and I lost sight of them. The church was locked up and the church-yard deserted, except by some boys, who began a game of hide-and-seek among the tombs, and a few idle sailors, who seemed to find the gravestones cool and comfortable seats on a hot day.

It is touching to find that our usefulness does not always end with life.

I spent some hours lazily on the shingle, throwing pebbles into the water, and watching the rings as they rippled to the land or died away out to sea, till the cravings of a sharpened appetite drove me to the nearest inn. It was not in any respect like the Warden, but it was able to supply my frugal wants in the usual British fashion.

When the sun was sinking in the west, casting long shadows upon the shore and tinging the white sails with red, I lit a cigar and strolled out along the sea, away from the town. The rows and terraces of brick ceased; the houses first became semi-detached—then detached—then straggling; and I soon came to the last cottage.

It was surrounded by a garden a few yards wide, which at one time been carefully ornamented with paths of sifted shingle, large nodules of flint, shells, and other homely decorations. But it was now neglected; the borders were overgrown, the flowers dead, and patches of long tangled grass reminded me of a forgotten grave. Two small windows in the cottage overlooked the beach and reflected the rays of the evening sun. The whitewashed walls sloped to the eastward, as if they had yielded to the winds that had blown against them for more than a century, while the thatch on the roof was dry and shining.

The door stood open, and I looked in. The outer room served as a boatman's store-house, and was nearly full of boat's gear. Old sails, blocks and tackles, and tar-brushes were numerous; coils of rope hung on the walls, together with oil-skin coats, lanterns, pots of pitch, and nets in various states of repair, while the floor was strewn with broken oars and pieces of drift-wood, probably cast up during the gales that sweep that dreary coast every Winter.

The inner room was clean and neat; some nautical pictures hung over the mantelpiece and a clock with a melancholy face ticked in the corner.

Though the weather was hot, a fire was burning, or rather smouldering, in a little stove, by the side of which stood a vacant chair. As I entered, an old man, who sat at the window, looking listlessly out to sea, raised his eyes.

"Will you let me take a light, my friend?"

"Certainly, Sir," said he, rising and stirring the coals in the ship's stove, the chimney-pipe of which passed out of one of the windows.

The old man, as he stood up, looked very much like the cottage he lived in. In his day he had been upright and strong; but age, hard work and rough weather had bent him earthward. His silvery hair was dry and thin like the thatch, and his gray dreamy eyes reflected the sunlight, and seemed to be

"With his heart, and that was far away."

I asked him if he lived all alone.

"I do now, Sir, since my old woman died—two year ago come Christmas."

"Don't you feel dull all by yourself?"

"It *is* very lonely like; but I don't care to see people much now, they're all so busy with their own concerns. I was busy, too, Sir, *once*."

Here the old fellow hung his head and sighed. As he paused I, answered that there were many people who were not altogether taken up with their own affairs, and who would be glad to come and cheer him up and chat with him.

"Well, Sir, the parson does come to me sometimes. He is a kind man, and was good to me in my trouble—I like to hear his step on the door. He don't talk one to death. He tells me what I can understand—for I'm no scholar—he tells me we shall meet up above with those we've been parted from down here."

He seemed quite overcome by the few words he had said, and his eyes were full of tears as he turned to the window and stood for some time gazing silently out to sea.

How I pitied this solitary man in his old age, bereft of his helpmate. He seemed so sad, and yet so resigned and hopeful. I felt a great wish to hear something more of his life; but I did not like to press him to tell me his story just then, so I continued puffing my cigar in silence, to give him time to recover his serenity.

After a long pause he began again, and I listened.

"This time two years ago, Sir, my great trouble came upon me; I can't get over it, and never shall now. Every time the Fall of the year comes round, and the leaves begin to drop, and the wind to roar at night, I seem to live it all over again."

"It is two years, is it, since your poor wife died?"

"It is two years, Sir, since my wife and my boy Joe and me lived here all together. Them two boats as you see a little way down the beach were ours then. We had a third too, a 'galley punt;' but I've sold them two now, for I shall never go afloat again. My boy and I could get a good living out of them. There was not much doing in Summer time, nor yet in smooth weather, but we used to go out with the lines or the nets; and sometimes we'd make a good take of mackerel, and sell many score of them to the London people. And so we rubbed along, and now and then Joe would get a job to pilot a vessel up Channel.

"The Summer is always our hard time. It's our Winter, you see, Sir; and we are more likely to knock at the workhouse-door at midsummer than we are at Christmas.

"We are not like the shore-going people. We reap our harvest off the sea, and the rougher it is the better crops we get, you know.

"Joe was a first-rate seaman and a regular pilot he was, and as fine a lad as ever stepped on the forecastle of a ship. He was but twenty-four, and I never saw the like of him, though he was my son—and a good son, too, to his old mother and me. He had never given us a day's trouble in all his life; and, Lor', how we did love that boy, Sir! he was our all—our all, he was!

"There was not a boatman nor a pilot in the Channel as could come near him. He knew the coast all about as well as he did the path up to this cottage-door. He could take a vessel anywhere. If he missed his port and was driven to leeward, he knew what to do—where he could anchor, all the shoals and tides and currents, and all the rest of it; and as for handling a boat, it was a sight to see Joe in a gale of wind. He was always first when there was a job to be had. And whenever that bell out yonder used to ring—I mean the bell that calls together a crew to man the life-boat—he was first into her when there was a chance of saving life, and nothing to be got by it but perhaps to lose his own. Ah, there's many a poor fellow would be floating about on his face now in the green water if it hadn't been for Joe.

"He was our only child, Sir, and he loved his mother and me, he did, and worked hard for us both. He didn't care a bit for himself. He was always wanting me to stay ashore. 'Father,' he used to say, 'you're getting too old for rough water. You must lay up. You shall do the Summer work and leave the Winter to me.' But though I knew Joe would have worked till he dropped for us, I wasn't the man to give up—though I was old—as long as I could keep going.

"We got through many hard Summers and long spells of what folks call fine weather, till the sky began to look dark and the rain to drive and the wind to roar; then the ships would run up Channel and signal for pilots, want anchors and chains and all kinds of gear. Then our good time would begin—they couldn't do without us then. Joe and I and two or three more of us used to put off through the surf, and many a good bit of work we've had o' Winter nights, and shared sometimes five, and maybe ten, pound a man. A few jobs like that, you know, would help to keep us through the dull time.

"Well, Sir, it was one day in September, as it might be now. We'd had smooth weather for near two months—there was nothing doing. Joe and a lot more of 'em was lying about the beach in the sun, grumbling dreadful.

"'Curse this fine weather, father: if it lasts much longer, it will be the ruin of us. No ships coming up Channel. Those that do don't want us; they'd rather find their own way about than pay for a pilot. If they've got one aboard and want to land him, they'll send him ashore in their own boat rather than give us a chance of earning a shilling or two. I call that sneaking, I do. Then in Winter, when they've sprung a leak, or have got upon the sand and want help, they'll pretty nigh go on their knees to us then, they will. Sunshine in the day and moonlight at night, and a light breeze, is a bad look-out, ain't it, father?'

"Never mind, my boy," says I. "Don't you curse no weather; it all comes from God Almighty; if it ain't good for us, it's good for others. We can't have it all our own way."

"'Then Joe would say, 'It's only for you and mother as I want work. I can't abide to see you put to it for every pipe of tobacco as if you couldn't afford it.' And then he'd set up whistling, and he'd be off to see Mary Scott. He was in love with her, and had been for many years; and the old mother and I used to think he'd make her a good husband, and that she was in luck—though we didn't somehow care much about her. She wasn't stanch enough for such a steady good lad as our Joe; but he did not think so. They had been children together, and had never been apart since they used to go out with their bare feet to look for mussels on the rocks, or far away on the sand at low tide to dig for bait for the lines. She always said she never would have no one but him. But as she grew up, the old mother and I thought she did not care so much for our boy, and seemed to be 'on' with Tom Williams. Well, Tom is a fine fellow, too, and a friend of my son's. They worked together for ten years or more, and never fell out once. They were both in the lifeboat on that wild night when the Indiaman came ashore at Dungeness, and the French Chasse Marée was on the Goodwins, burning blue-lights and tar-barrels, and going to pieces fast. Tom nearly lost his life that time, for he got washed out of the lifeboat just as they had taken the last Frenchman on board. But Joe caught him by the arm as he was going to make his last dive, and held on like a vice.

"'I wouldn't have let Tom go, father,' says he, 'no, not if he'd pulled me overboard too. I'd have died first.'

"O, he was a brave lad, Sir!

"Well, it came to the 10th of September, the weather had changed to a regular Channel gale—blowing hard. The sky was dark, the sea the color of lead, and running high—rain and sleet driving right across you. I was ill, I was then, and my old woman wouldn't let me go out to sea; so I lay-by for a day or two.

"We were all ready with the gear in the boats, and Joe and the crew, four on 'em altogether, was watching night and day. I was at the window here with the glass to my eye, looking at every ship through the haze as she hove in sight. About an hour after daylight in the morning, Joe sprang up and sang out, 'Look father! there's a brig with a flag at the fore!' That means that they want a pilot, you know, Sir. Whenever a ship hoists a flag at the foretopmast-head, you'll see the men run out like mad, and tear down the beach with the boats into the surf in a moment. A vessel always takes the first pilot that comes out to her; and if you're not quick you don't get nothing.

"In a second they had loosed the galley-punt and run her down the shingle; the men sprang in, and I saw Joe give her the last shove-off and leap in at the stern, with the water running off his great boots. As soon as they were clear of the shore, they hoisted their sail and tore through the sea toward the brig. George Bell's lugger was only a little way astern of them; but the other sailed closer to the wind, and I could see Joe would board the brig first.

"I stood with the glass watching his boat from this window—just as I stand now, Sir. There's the glass on the mantelpiece. My old wife was looking out, too, poor soul! Says I, 'I think Joe has got rather too much canvas.' I was always nervous when I wasn't along with him, though he was a better boatman than I was; but we couldn't bear him out of our sight, neither of us.

"The galley-punt was well ahead of the lugger, but she seemed to plunge into the waves. She did not rise as I should have liked to see her; and, Lor', how she did roll! first over to windward, and then she'd catch the gale and bow down t'other side. It did make me shake. But Joe was at the helm, Sir, and I felt that he knew what to be at. Still I couldn't help wishing I was there myself. The young uns are so eager like. She was well out to sea now; and sometimes when she was down in the hollows, I couldn't see anything of her. Next minute, up she'd come again, and I got sight of them all. There were four in her. I could make out my boy at the tiller quite plain with the red woolen handkerchief the mother had made him. He had it round his mouth, for it was bitter cold; and there was Jim Bolter holding the sheet in his hands, with a turn round the cleet.

"Sometimes they were gunwale under, and it made my heart jump into my mouth; but I didn't say nothing to the wife, you know. Joe had a steady hand. He would be sure to carry on just enough and no more, and to luff her up in time. Jim was a good seaman too; he'd ease off at the right moment, without losing too much way, so as to miss the job; for the lugger was close behind them. It was a regular chase, and, as I told you before, sir, it's the first as gets it."

"They were fast nearing the brig, and I wondered how they would get aboard of her in such a sea; for she was a Spaniard, and they are not over-handy in rough weather. We don't like Spaniards, any of us, about here; they're no good. When you've done your work, they won't pay you. They'll stick a knife into you if they get a chance; and if they don't want you, they'll drive a handspike or an oar through the bottom of your boat and sink it. They're a bad lot.

"Joe's boat was within two cables' lengths of the brig, and I drew my breath more easy, when suddenly the glass nearly fell from my hands. I began to shake all over.

"'Mother!' I cried; 'O mother!'

"My old woman ran to my side.

"'What is it, John?—what is it? Tell me!'

"I tried to steady myself to look again; but I reeled from side to side; everything swam before me. It was all in a second. I don't know what had happened—whether the sheet had fouled, or what it was; but the galley-punt had capsized. I saw her heel over to leeward, and instead of righting herself, she seemed to settle down. The peak of the sail showed above water for a moment, and then there was nothing to be seen—nothing more. The cold gray sea had closed over all.

"She's gone, mother—gone! It's all over!"

"'O John! mercy on us! No, no! not gone, is she?'

"Poor thing! I thought she would have died that minute. She was as white as a ghost.

"'Look again, John; look again! O, quick!'

"But I could not look straight. I was near mad. I tried to steady the glass. The galley-punt was gone; not a stick of her to be seen, and nothing over her but the driving spray and the foaming waves—nothing, nothing but death.

"I tried hard to hold the glass straight, and I got sight of the lugger with brave George Bell on board. That gave me hope.

"'The lugger has come up with them,' says I. 'Thank Heaven, George will get them; I know he will, mother.'

"I tried to speak certain for the poor old woman's sake, for she seemed like to die; but I feared it was a bad job myself. Anyhow, I plucked up courage, and kept looking out as well as I could. George's boat was fetching about in the storm, trying to save some of them.

"My heart was up ready to choke me: I couldn't breathe. My wife wanted to take the glass from my hand to look herself; but, Lor', she couldn't have held it a minute, and her eyes were so wild, I don't believe they saw at all.

"'No, Mary,' says I, 'I must look. You pray God to help us.'

"I could see the lugger's main-sail shaking in the wind, and her crew lean over the side and get something in. It was a man.

"'Have they got him, John? have they got him? Tell me! How many are saved?'

"I couldn't answer, Sir; I couldn't draw my breath. I knew they had got one—only one. It was too far and too thick to see who it was.

"They kept away again, and I thought some of the crew clutched at something over the stern; but they didn't take anybody in that time.

"The poor mother was crying and wringing her hands like a mad woman.

"'Cheer up, mate,' I says; 'cheer up. They have got one; there is one chance for us out of four. Lord have mercy on us, Mary!'"

"What misery we felt then, Sir! But hope was still with us, and we ran down the beach with as much heart as we could muster, though we dreaded to hear our fate.

"O, how I did pray that time! I said no words of prayer, but all my heart and soul seemed to rest upon God's mercy, and to beseech Him in silence to spare my boy.

"I had taught Joe to swim when he was a child; and I knew he was a strong lad and wouldn't give in easy. But then he had on heavy boots and a tarpaulin coat, and I don't know what besides. He would not be able to hold out long, and in such a sea too. He might perhaps keep afloat for a few minutes.

"By the time we had got down to the water-side the lugger had tacked, and was standing in. There was a number of people out then, for the accident had been seen all along the shore, and other boats had put off through the surf, though they could not hope to be of much use.

"The crowd stood down at the water's [illegible] waving handkerchiefs, and looking wildly at her as she rolled about on the waves, with her bow straight toward the shore.

"There was one poor woman down there, Sir, holding a child by each hand. It would have broken your heart to see her. She didn't say anything, or cry, like many of them. Her face looked white and cold like marble. She had a husband and a son in the galley-punt when she upset, and she knew, as we did, that only one man was saved out of the four. I don't know which she hoped to see alive,—her son, I believe, though he had never been no comfort to her; but the mother's heart, you know, often loves the bad as well as the good.

"My old wife and I tried to keep as quiet as we could; for, somehow, we did not like to make a show.

"At last, the lugger began to draw near the beach. She was only three or four cables' lengths off; but our eyes were too wet to see who was aboard of her. I pulled my sleeve across mine, and pushed forward almost into the surf. I could just count them. The man they had picked up was in the stern with the others; and I strained my old eyes to catch a look at him as the boat rose on the waves; but, before I could make out who it was she would give a roll to windward or to leeward, and the foot of the double-reefed sail would hide him away again.

"I shall never forget that moment, Sir. All the agony of twenty lives seemed crowded into those few seconds. Hope and fear together were like to break my heart. It was too much to bear for long. And the old mother kept calling out to me:

"'O, Jack! tell me—who is it? Who is it? Is it Joe?'"

"Just then, as the lugger rose, I saw him for a second. He had come for'ard, and was standing, holding on to the stay, with his hand up, as if he wanted to show himself. He had a red handkerchief round his neck. I sang out: 'Oh, Mary! it is him! Oh! thank God, he's saved!'

"And then she ran forward, like to drown herself, and called, 'Joe, Joe!' in a sort of wild yell, as if her weak voice could have reached the lugger through the roaring of the sea and the gale.

"I got sight of him at last, Sir, as he came close to the shore. It was not Joe! Joe was gone where no mother's voice can ever reach him again, and where his poor father's eye will see him no more. It was the other woman's son. He leaped from the lugger's side almost before she buried her bow in the shingle, and ran to his mother, and they both lay on the beach, and cried and laughed like mad people. They were nigh out of their minds with joy and grief, for, though the son was saved, the father was no more.

"When I saw that my boy was lost, I stood still, as if I had been struck dumb. It was a death-blow to us both. My wife, she fell down in a faint like, poor thing, and never held up her head after.

"When she come to, we walked up to this house again. But the light of it was gone, Sir. It seemed dark and lonely; and I couldn't abide to see all the things about that had belonged to my boy, and to think that he was floating about cold and still in the dark waters of the channel.

"My old woman took her to bed; and it was soon all over with her. When she was dreadful bad, the parson came and told her she would see Joe again above; and it was the only thing that gave the poor creature comfort. I often tried my best to cheer her up; but, Lor,' I was that down myself that I only made her worse. The parson came the last night, when her life was ebbing away, and told her again that she would see Joe. Then she lifted her eyes to heaven; and they looked as they used to look forty years ago, when we first married, and I was young and hearty, like my poor boy when he left us that morning. She looked up, and gave a kind of smile, as if she saw him through the darkness, and then she died.

"I often wonder if she did see him. I've been at many people's deathbeds ashore and afloat, and the wild stare in their eyes at the last moment always made me think they saw into the other world just as they were leaving this.

"As for me, Sir, I never forgot Joe's death for a moment. It finished me. After my wife died, I used to wander about alone all day, as if I was looking for him; and at night I would come down on to the beach there, and sit among the boats, and look at the black wild sea, and cry like a child. It's this day two years that his body was washed ashore at that point of land out there, where you see the big stone."

The old sailor drew his hand across his eyes when he had finished his yarn; and I asked him what became of Mary Scott, and whether she "took on" when Joe died.

"I never cared much about her, Sir," said he, "nor asked much. She did not come often to see us. People don't when you are in trouble. An old mate of mine told me she was to be married today to Tom Williams; and when I heard the bells this morning they went through my heart as they did when my poor boy was buried by the church up yonder, and his mother and I followed him to the grave."

This simple story, and the sadness of that desolate cottage, sent me away with a heavy heart, and set me thinking of the wedding I had seen in the morning, and of the group in the church-yard stopping before the mound with the wooden cross.

As the low rumbling of the night train up to London lulled me to sleep among the soft cushions of a first-class carriage, I fancied I could hear the whistling and wailing of the storm, though the sky was still and starlight; and through my dreams I saw the mournful figure of the old man sitting alone on the shore among the boats, looking out on the dark sea and crying like a child.—*Tinsley's Magazine for May.*

A Cool Friend.—Charles James Fox, the English statesman, being once at Ascot races with his intimate companion, Gen. Conway, missed his snuff-box. The General was lucky enough to discover the thief, and seize him before he could get clear. Upon this the man fell on his knees, and with many tears besought Fox to pardon him and not expose him to ruin, for he was a poor weaver in great destitution, and this was the first offense against the laws that he had ever committed. Fox was greatly affected, and not only let the offender go, but gave him a guinea. Shortly after this, having occasion to use his box, he found no sign of it in the pocket where he had replaced it, and turning to Gen. Conway, said, "My snuff-box is gone again." "Yes," replied the latter, "I saw the scamp take it the second time, when you gave him the money, but I thought I wouldn't interfere again."

Imitation and Plagiarism.—Sometimes, too, a book appears which has a remarkable success, and gets all the credit of being based on an entirely original set of ideas: thus the *Pilgrim's Progress*, which worked its way upward, unlike the general run of books. Now, nearly all the leading incidents in Christian's journey are founded on a book of the fourteenth century, by one De Guilleville, or De Deguilleville—for his name is written both ways. This work had a great popularity. It was translated into English, certainly early in the fifteenth century; and I think there cannot be a doubt that the story, so captivating, so readily adapted to almost any view of the problem of life, never quite died out of men's minds, and that some of the fragments were heard by John Bunyan, perhaps, in his childhood. This does not, however, detract in the smallest degree from the genius, and even the originality, of our noble allegory.

An instance, which I do not remember to have seen noticed, of what I believe to be the germ of one of the most original and beautiful of modern novels—Kingsley's *Hypatia*—is taken from a passage in Fielding's *Journey from This World to the Next*. Balthazar is a Jew and and an Alexandrian. He remembers the massacre of the Jews by the Christians. He was in love with Hypatia, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of a poor philosopher. He might have married her, in spite of her poverty, but she was murdered by the Christians, and by her death he loses a valuable jewel which he had presented to her.

Mr. Charles Reade seems to understand, as well as any modern writer, the art of adapting scenes and incidents and making them serve his own purpose. Thus, some of the *Cloister and the Hearth* are taken almost literally from Erasmus. This is quite legitimate. The *Colloquia* furnish a picture of contemporary life almost unequaled; and he who would write of the times of Erasmus must borrow from the pages of Erasmus. Everybody who has read *Hard Cash* remembers, however, the great scene where the heavy merchantman runs down and crushes the pirate. Curiously enough, exactly the same thing is done by a merchantman in a novel some thirty years old, called *Paul Periwinkle*. There, however, the pirate is a Frenchman. Of course, the idea may have been [illegible] with both novelists.

I said above that there is nothing in Charles Dickens to show that that author had ever read anything but Smollett. Perhaps, however, he has read Fielding as well. When he makes Mr. Pickwick pass a few months in the Fleet prison, did it occur to him how many worthies had preceded him? Did he have in his mind Capt. Booth, Mr. Tom Jones, Mr. Peregrine Pickle, Ferdinand Count Fathom, and Mr. Heartfree? All these characters are in Fielding and Smollett.—*Once A Week.*

Coleridge's View of the Morality of Theaters.—In the beginning of 1813, Coleridge's tragedy of "Remorse" was played at Drury Lane, and was performed "with unbounded applause for thirty successive nights." Coleridge had the play transferred to Calne, and produced there. The author, at all events, seems to have been pleased with the company, which is saying a good deal in its favor; and even goes the length of begging a kindly welcome for the histrionic wanderers, when they proceed to a neighboring town. There is something very amusing in the plea which Coleridge puts in for having plays performed in rural districts in a letter which we find with several others in the *Westminster Review.*

My Dear Sir: Mr. Falkner, the manager of the company now at Calne, takes with him tomorrow several letters of introduction from our most respectable inhabitants, and I am myself so well satisfied, both with the professional talents of his company and their regularity and moral deportment, that I have not thought myself justified in denying him a few lines to you. Whatever objections serious persons may justifiably have to theaters in great cities, these cannot at all apply to occasional plays in towns like Calne and Devizes. No allurements to vice are held forth; no vicious women collected; and if there be any who think a play under all circumstances a sin, I would recommend them to consider whether to force their own consciences, or those of a whole town who have no such scruples, does not savor of intolerance and spiritual tyranny; and, secondly, that Gregory Nazianzen himself wrote a tragedy, during Julian's interdiction, in order that Christians might not be wholly deprived of the innocent pleasures derived from the drama; and (to adopt the equally just as witty remark of our friend Mr. Bowles) St. Paul, who was inspired by God, did not forbid the attendance in the theater during his abode at Athens, and Montanus, who was inspired by the devil, did forbid it.

The same persons who think ill of theaters in any shape profess to think as ill of balls and assemblies, and yet they do not deem themselves authorised to keep the heels of all the young beaux and belles of a neighborhood in a state of holy stillness against their own will. I myself disapprove of the habit of attending theaters in young persons, as undomesticating the disposition, and tending to render them too dependent on foreign and strong *stimuli* for their amusement. But in the present case the danger is out of the question, and, at all events, those who would go to the play if there were a play to be gone to, cannot be injured by going, and may be improved. It is greatly to the praise of the manager that every line that even borders on indelicacy, every indecorous or irreverent word, is omitted in the acting, and Mr. Falkner makes himself responsible for all debts contracted by his company. He is about to bring out the "Remorse."

If you can use any influence in procuring permission for him to try his luck at Devizes, I assure you you will be serving a deserving man. On my conscience, they appear to me to act just as well as those on the London stage; indeed, far beyond my expectation.

Present my affectionate and respectful remembrances to Mrs. Brabant and sisters. I wish every good wish for you and yours.

Believe me, my dear Sir, sincerely yours,
S. T. COLERIDGE.

Thursday, 22d June, 1815.

Melbourne Market on a Saturday Night.—This city market, however, is seen in all its glory on a Saturday night. It is then radiant with gas, which displays the stalls to advantage, while crowds of people throng on every side. Here a vast congregation of men and women, buying and selling, and chaffering and shouting; there a conflux of boys and girls, walking, talking, gazing, laughing and flirting. The articles offered for sale are as varied as the crowd, and present a monster collection of eatables and drinkables, wearables and tearables, hard goods and soft goods of every description; in fact, a little of everything spread out in the most incongruous fashion. On one table were oysters, on the next stockings; close at hand a display of crockery ware and shoes, carpenters' tools and scholastic books, piles of religious works and collections of songs, children's toys and pickles, hard bread and soft butter, grapes and potatoes, old clothes and cheese, new clothes and bacon, live opossums and dead ducks, parrots and cabbages, cockatoos and cucumbers, English ferrets and Australian magpies, brush-ware and tin-ware, tame rabbits and black swans; with divers sorts of vegetables and fruits, fish, flesh, and fowl—cheap and abundant. Above the din and clatter of the crowd, and the cries of vendors, might be heard the voice of a "Cheap Jack" bawling out "Sold again, to a gentleman with a thousand a year." Looking toward the upper end of the market, I caught sight of "Jack," the owner of the stentorian lungs, standing on a platform in front of his covered cart, in the midst of his flimsy wares, and decked out in the quaint and flashy garb peculiar to the mountebank fraternity at country fairs in England. These fellows know from experience that their piebald costume, their effrontery and their volubility will always draw around them a gaping multitude, ready for a "bargain" when offered for "nothing." Not far from our "cheap" friend was set up another English institution, Punch and Judy, with the inseparable dog Toby, all hard at work on a very hot evening, and affording great amusement, apparently, to the crowd of Antipodean bystanders. Again I was attracted by a loud voice, pitched from near the center of the market, calling out, "This way for cheap mutton!" I proceeded to where the sound came from, and soon found myself in the presence of a red-faced man in the garb of a butcher, standing on a barrow and surrounded by a crowd composed of both sexes. Around him were piled a number of half-carcases of sheep, ready dressed for cooking. Each half-sheep would weigh, I should think, from fifteen to twenty pounds. The mutton was sweet, and of fair average quality. The salesman was standing on his barrow-platform, holding up the half-sheep, (cut lengthways through the middle,) while he waved the other hand with animated gestures toward his audience. "Cheap mutton here! come along, now's your time; who'll buy my cheap mutton?" A pause ensues; the mutton is lowered for a moment, to ease the arm; up it goes once more, and then I hear him sing out, "Sold again, and got the 'sugar' (a colonial slang word for ready money)—half a sheep for a shilling!" The purchaser this time was a little girl, who tottered along with her load, as if she held a little brother upside down. The price astonished me, and I thought there must have been some mistake; but I was soon undeceived, for a young man presently stepped forward and took another half at the same price. But notwithstanding the cheapness of the article, there were few bidders; the supply was greater than the demand, and it was certain that the salesman would have several half carcases remaining unsold. While musing upon the scene before me, I was roused from my reverie by a loud voice shouting close to my ear in a sing-song tone, "Kangaroo boot-laces, stout and strong, two yards long!" But I paid little heed to the itinerant merchant. My attention was absorbed in the contemplation of what I had just witnessed; and the words, "Half a sheep for a shilling," still kept ringing in my ears. "How is this? where am I?" were the questions that rose to my mind; and the answer came from myself. "Why, I am in the land of gold, of wine, of wheat, of wool, and of mutton, fifteen pounds for one shilling,"—*Victoria, the British El Dorado, or Melbourne in 1869; by a Colonist of Twenty Years' Standing.*

A Word to the Girls.—Do our young women know what it is that strikes one who has been away from the country for a time the most unpleasantly on his return? It is not their faces, assuredly, which for regularity of outline, and delicacy and freshness of tint, are unsurpassed, indeed are not equaled by anything that one sees abroad, save in the finest pictures. Nor is it their forms, which are lithe, supple, and graceful, with a spring in the step and a freedom of carriage that are always a delight to the eyes. Nor can it be said to be their dress; for though they dress too much, in colors too positive and decided, and are in this respect far behind the French women, they are yet in advance of all others, English, German, or Italian. But it is the voice, and the management of the voice. After looking at our American girls, it is almost always a disappointment to hear them speak. What they say is perhaps well enough, but the tone and mode in which they say it is not well enough. Their voices are commonly too thin and shrill, and when they are not, are pitched in too high a key. Sometimes they come through the nose a good deal more than is desirable. They have a metallic ring, or at least a reedy quality, like the *vox humana* of the organs, and not that soft, low and gentle quality which Shakespeare proclaimed so "excellent in woman." Climate has no doubt a good deal to do with this result, for the fault is most perceptible at the North and East, and least perceptible at the South; but carelessness has quite as much to do with it. Our mothers and teachers, we suspect, do not take much pains to train their children into good habits of enunciation. They are carefully taught to sing, but they are not carefully taught to read and to speak. Yet more than half the charm of all social intercourse depends upon the agreeable or disagreeable use of the voice. How repulsive, when one has been lost in admiration of a beautiful face and a noble figure, to hear the mouth open like the grating of a hinge, or the "squawk" of a guinea-fowl! How delicious when it opens with the sweet trill of a flute, or with that deep, rich, mellow, and sympathetic liquidity, which no other instrument but the human throat ever attains!—*Putnam's Magazine for May.*

HATCHING CHICKENS IN OVENS.

My guide stops before a low door, which I am informed is the entrance to the egg-ovens.

The door is slowly opened by a swarthy individual—whose entire clothing consists of a loose kind of shirt and a turban—disclosing to my view a chamber or divan, round which are seated four or five old men smoking vigorously. In the center of this group are eggs heaped in small pyramids, crates filled with eggs, baskets of eggs, earthen bowls containing eggs, while outside are several donkeys tethered to the walls, each bearing its freight of eggs. One old man, the head, I presume, at first sternly objects to my viewing the process by which, with artificial heat, chickens are produced, asserting his belief that I am only come to spy out their secrets. This I know is only a scheme to extort a large *baksheish*; but an offer to pay liberally removes every scruple, and I am conducted to the egg-ovens. Very much after the fashion of the burrowing mole, I contrive to wriggle through a long, dark kind of tunnel, to reach at last a large vaulted chamber built of sundried bricks. The air is hot and oppressive, and I wish I could have left my nose outside.

All round this chamber are small circular openings, which, without actually measuring, are, I should say, about three feet in diameter; each orifice or mouth leads by a short arched passage into an oven about twelve feet in diameter. These ovens are not quite circular, but nearly so; the roofs are domed, and contrived with a kind of fire-chamber over them; the apertures leading to the fire-chambers are the same size as the openings to the ovens, and only large enough to admit a boy to pass through. From each fire-chamber there is likewise a communication with the oven to which it belongs. In the domed roofs of the ovens, and in the roof of the room, there are holes that can be opened or closed at pleasure; these serve the twofold purpose of letting out the smoke and letting in air and a dim hazy light.

Egg-hatching, I am informed, is only carried on during three months of the year—April, May and June. The hatching establishment is called a *maamal*; and the proprietors can set twenty ovens working at the same time, each oven containing about five hundred eggs. Supposing the ovens in full work, there will be about ten thousand eggs hatching at the same time. The eggs are supplied by the peasantry, and there are two systems of purchase. Under one system, the hatcher pays down an agreed sum to the peasant for eggs; under the other, the owner of the eggs leaves them with the hatcher at his own risk, the latter covenanting to return one chicken for every two eggs. The material employed for heating the ovens is called *gelleh*, a fuel composed of the offal of animals, worked with straw and water into cakes by women and children in Cairo. This is kept smouldering slowly in the fire-chambers above the eggs, as well as in troughs made of mud bricks encircling the eggs.

The first oven I was shown contained about five hundred eggs, which had only been in three days; these were arranged in circles round a central egg; underneath the eggs was a coarse description of rush-matting. The temperature was 96° Fahrenheit; and here I may remark, that these egg-hatchers know by experience the proper temperature at which the ovens should be kept, even to a degree or two, being guided entirely by their external senses; for they employ no heat-gauge whatever. In oven No. 2 the temperature was rather over 100° Fahrenheit, and the eggs—about the same in number and arrangement as in No. 1—had been in fourteen days.

Arriving at No. 3, I could distinctly hear, even before the interior was unclosed, feeble squeaking sounds, as though a large choir of young birds were practicing part-singing. In this case, before the oven was opened "the birds began to sing." On putting my head through the aperture, when opened, before me was one of the most interesting sights I ever beheld; for, running and scrambling over the circles of eggs, and gathered together in groups against the walls, were woolly little chickens of every shade and color, while some about half-way out of the egg-shell, and others with only the head protruding, piping their mellow cries. Whether they were cries of joy, complaints of a mother's neglect, or caused by anxiety to escape from their hot prison, must be left to the decision of those more learned in the bird-language of the East than myself. These eggs, I was informed, had been in the oven twenty-one days, which is about the period of natural incubation, and the temperature, when I saw the chickens, was exactly 103° Fahrenheit. The chickens are taken from the oven during the day; the strong and vigorous to be sold, the weakly ones being placed in a chamber constructed for the purpose, there to be fed and nursed.

Very few, if any, eggs of domestic poultry (by poultry, I must be understood to mean fowls only) are incubated naturally. The chicken-ovens are employed throughout Upper and Lower Egypt; and the immense amount of work accomplished by these primitive but most effective contrivances may be gathered from a statement published by order of the Government in an Egyptian newspaper, in which the number of establishments for the hatching of fowls' eggs in Lower Egypt is given as 105, and in Upper Egypt as 99. The number of eggs hatched in Lower Egypt is 13,069,733; and the number spoiled, 6,255,867. In Upper Egypt the number hatched is 4,349,240, while the number spoiled is 2,529,660.—*Egyptian Egg-Ovens.*

Martyrs for the Beard.—Besides the various religious persecutions it had to suffer, the head has been subjected to pecuniary inflictions. Among the taxes introduced by Peter the Great, was one upon beards. The Czar had said: "*Boroda lichnaïa tiagota*," (the beard is a useless inconvenience,) and had ordered his subjects, high and low, to shave. But the Russians were attached to their beards, and many of them, the Cossacks especially, sooner than cut them off would have laid down their lives. Hereupon, Peter, who was not in the habit of trifling, first shaved himself, to show that he was in earnest, and then ordered a tax upon a sliding scale on beards and mustaches. Dignitaries, courtiers, functionaries and merchants of St. Petersburg were to pay one hundred roubles, (sixteen pounds;) tradespeople and noblemen's servants, sixty roubles, (nine pounds twelve shillings;) the inhabitants of Moscow, thirty roubles, (four pounds sixteen shillings;) and peasants, two dugui (twopence-halfpenny) each time they entered the town. In receipt for the tax, the revenue officers gave a counter in brass or copper, upon one side of which was figured a nose, moustache and beard, with the words *Boroda lichnaïa tiagota*," and on the other the effigy of the Russian two-headed eagle, with the inscription "*Deughvi vsiata*," (money received), or "*Sbevodi pochlina vsiata*" (the tax on the beard has been levied). A ukase of 1722 in part modified the provisions of the original law, but compelled all the inhabitants of towns who persisted in wearing beards, to pay an impost of fifty roubles yearly, and to dress in a uniform costume. It was found necessary, however, to repeal the tax of two dugui exacted of peasants at the gates of cities, or the townspeople would have stood a fair chance of being kept short of provisions. Peter's successors, far from relaxing the severity of this novel and absurd tax, added to its rigor. In 1731, the Empress Anne decreed that any one, not being a peasant, who wore a beard, should be assessed at double the ordinary rates and taxes, besides having to pay the special tax. This was too much; men grew desperate under persecution, and many old Tory Russians preferred a voluntary exile to these vexations. It was not until the accession of Catharine II., in 1762, that the beards and mustaches of Russian citizens were allowed once more to flourish unmolested; though it seems that Peter II., the ill-fated husband of Catharine, had meditated making it penal to wear beards.—*All the Year Round.*

Count Bismarck.—We cannot consider him (Count Bismarck) as a really great statesman, though he has certainly gifts of the highest order. He is a first-rate diplomatist and negotiator. No man can captivate more adroitly those he wants to win; nobody knows better how to strike at the right moment, or to wait when the tide is running in his favor. His personal courage is great, physically as well as morally; he shrinks before nothing conducive to his end. He is not naturally eloquent, but his speeches are generally impressive and full of terse argument. He is a capital companion in society, witty, genial, sparkling in his conversation. His private life is pure; nobody has accused him of having used his high position for his pecuniary advantage. It is natural that such qualities, backed by an indomitable will, a strong belief in himself, and an originally robust constitution, should achieve much. But by the side of these virtues the darker shades are not wanting. We will not reproach him with ambition; it is natural that such a man should be ambitious. But his ambition goes far to identity the interests of his country with his own personal power. Everything is personal with him; he never forgets a slight, and persecutes people who have offended him with the most unworthy malice. His strong will degenerates frequently into absurd obstinacy; he is feared by his subordinates, but we never heard that anybody loved him. Driven into a strait, his courage becomes the reckless daring of the gambler who stakes everything on one card. He can tell the very reverse of the truth with an amazing coolness; still oftener he will tell the plain truth when he knows that he will not be believed. He is a great comedian, performing admirably the part he chooses to play. He knows how to flatter his interlocutors by assuming an air of genuine admiration for their talents; they leave him charmed by his condescension, whilst he laughs at the fools who took his first words for solid cash. His contempt of men is profound; he dislikes independence, though he probably respects it. There is not a single man of character left in the Ministry or the more important places of the civil service. Few things or persons exist at which he would not venture a sneer.—*Edinburgh Review.*

Queer Religious Customs Among the Russians.—An Oriental is a man of prayer. He seems to live for heaven and not for earth; and even in his commonest acts he pays respect to what he holds to be a celestial law. One hand is clean, the other unclean. One cup is lawful, another cup is unlawful. If he rises from his couch a prayer is on his lips; if he sits down to rest a blessing is in his heart. When he buys and when he sells, when he eats and when he drinks, he remembers that the Holy One is nigh. If poor in purse he may be rich in grace; his cabin a sanctuary, his craft a service, his daily life an act of prayer. Enter into a Russian shed—you find a chapel. Every room in that shed is sanctified; for in every room there is a sacred image, a domestic altar, and a household god. The inmate steps into that room with reverence; standing for a moment at the threshold, baring his head, crossing himself, and uttering a saintly verse. Once in the house he feels himself in the Presence, and every act of his life is dedicated to Him in whom we live and move. "Slava Bogu"—Glory to God—is a phrase for ever on his lips; not as a phrase only to be uttered in a light vein, as a formal act, but with an inward bending and confession of the soul. He fasts very much, and pays a respect beyond our measure to sacred places and to sacred things. He thinks day and night of his angel; and payments are made by him at church for prayers to be addressed in his name to that guardian spirit. He finds a divine enjoyment in the sound of cloister-bells, a foretaste of heaven in kneeling near the bones of saints. The Church is with a Russian early and late. A child is hardly considered as born into the world, until he has been blessed by the Pope and made by him a "servant of God." As the child begins, so he goes on. The cross which he receives in baptism—which he receives in his cradle, and carries to his grave—is but a sign. Religion goes with him to his school, his play-ground and his workshop. Every act of his life must begin with supplication and end with thanks. A school has a set of prayers for daily use; with forms to be used on commencing a term, on parting for holidays, on engaging a new teacher, on opening a fresh course. It is the same with boys who work in the mill and on the farm. Every one has his office to recite and his fast to keep. The fasting is severe; and more than half the days in a Russian year are days of fasting and humiliation. During the seven weeks before Easter, no flesh, no fish, no milk, no eggs, no butter can be touched. For five or six weeks before St. Peter's Day, and for six weeks before Christmas Day, no flesh, no milk, no eggs, no butter can be used. For fifteen days in August, a fast of great severity is held in honor of the Virgin's death. A man must fast on every Wednesday and Friday throughout the year, eating nothing save fish. Besides keeping these public fasts, a man should fast the whole week before making his confession and receiving the sacrament; abstaining from every dainty, from sugar, cigarettes, and everything cooked with fire. On the eve of Epiphany—the day for blessing the water—no one is suffered to eat or drink until the blessing has been given, about 4 o'clock, when the consecrated water may be sipped and dinner must be eaten with a joyful heart. Every new house in which a man lives, every new shop which he opens for trade, must be blessed. A man who moves from one lodging to another must have his second lodging purified by religious rites. Ten or twelve times a year, the parish priest, attended by his reader and his deacon, enters into every house in his district, sprinkles the room with holy water, cleanses them with prayer, and signs them with the cross. In his marriage, on his dying bed, the Church is with a Russ even more than at his birth and baptism. Marriage, held to be a sacrament, and poetically called a man's coronation, is a long and intricate affair, consisting of many offices, most of them perfect in symbolism as they are lovely in art. Prayers are recited, rings exchanged and blessings invoked; after which the ceremony is performed—an actual circling of the brows with a golden rim. "Ivan, servant of God," cries the Pope as he puts the circlet on his brows, "is crowned with Nadia, handmaid of God." The bride is crowned with Ivan, servant of God. Some people wear their bridal crowns for a week, then put them back into the sacristy and obtain a blessing in exchange. Religion touches the lowliest life with a passing ornament. The bride is always a queen, the groom is always a king, on their wedding day.—*Free Russia, by Hepworth Dixon.*

The Reign of Stupid Poetry.—In these times of innumerable periodicals, when every man thinks himself a poet who can write four more or less halting lines with only two "rhymes" among them, it becomes a matter of vital importance that those who have the interest of literature at heart should fight a good fight for purity. In comic verse, and especially in burlesque, we are constantly meeting with "rhymes" that grate on a sensitive ear like a discord in music. We are told that they are good enough for comic verse—in proportion to the triviality of which, however, "perfection of execution should be strictly enforced." Perfection is absolute, and he who, instead of striving for it, is content to write slip-shod verse, must also be content to rank with the negro melodist who fancies he has a correct couplet in

"Tapioca, tapioca,
Hit him in the eye with a crowbar!"

With a multiplication of channels for publication, and with large reductions in the cost of bringing out books, the increased production of volumes of so-called "Poems" by everybody from A to Z has become alarming, especially when on good authority we learn that the present age is to be credited with less real poetry than any of its predecessors. I fear that every young gentleman who has chanced to write a good copy of *vers de société*—by which I mean "good" as judged by the audience to whom it was submitted—has somehow fallen into the error that it therefore behoves him to publish a volume of "Poems." And what renders this infliction more sad is that the majority of the people are satisfied that all verse is poetry, without having the most rudimentary knowledge of the rules of verse, or the faintest appreciation of the genius of poetry. In the interest of poetry I venture to appeal to the only people who can stamp out this disorder—the critics of the Press. Having not sufficient time carefully to weigh the merits of every claimant for the bays, they prefer, in the kindness of their hearts to "let down easily;" and thus it is that their "favorable notices" are appended by the dozen to every volume of doggrel that can find a publisher. If they would but reflect that—supposing those notices to be of any real value—we have, according to their account, more true poets in this age (so singularly destitute of poetic genius) than in any preceding time, they would, I think, see the justice—to all concerned—of "letting down easily" by absolute silence.—*Tom Hood, in London Society.*

THE TWO DIVERS.

A STORY OF PERIL.

I, Watts Brown, follow a very hazardous calling, or, at all events, a calling in which, if you choose to face dangers for the sake of higher remuneration, perilous adventures are common enough. I am not too presumptuous when I say I am as brave as most men, naturally, and my sense of fear has been further blunted by a constant companionship with danger. The adventure I am about to narrate was horrible enough to me when I was a principal actor in it, and to this day an involuntary shudder of horror accompanies the recollection of it.

Some years ago a large vessel laden with a mixed cargo, was bound to New-York from South America. Striking a sunken reef off the dangerous shore of Florida, she was wrecked, and very few of the passengers or seamen escaped. The owner, who was also Captain, was drowned. His heirs lived in New-York. It appears the vessel had settled down in the ocean, having escaped the attack of any storm, so as might be supposed her cargo would be pretty well recoverable, but it was a useless and foolish attempt to try to get anything from her in a lonely sea and on a dangerous coast. However, one of those men whom nature has formed for the out-of-the-way modes of getting money in this world, having obtained the consent of the heirs in New-York, fitted out a large yacht, and promising money only on condition of success, I was prompted to hazard the spec—it agreed with my adventurous disposition, and I signed articles and shipped myself. After a deal of trouble we picked up another diver, a coarse, brutal, drunken rascal, whose conduct as hereafter seen will sufficiently justify these remarks. From the beginning I had a kind of antipathy against the fellow, and shrank from his society as from some loathsome reptile. His profile was that of a baboon; his eyes, peering from under his heavy brows, twinkled with a satanic wickedness and seemed to be looking all ways at once; and when he laughed, his satanic majesty himself might have envied his ugly grin. My employer shunned him, and would gladly have parted with him, but no other could be got to engage in such a foolhardy scheme.

Having got the diving-bell and other apparatus on board, we at last set sail on this novel pursuit of lucre. The voyage was fine, and having nothing to do I enjoyed it very much, and was even softening toward my fellow-diver when we reached that part of the coast of Florida where the sudden wreck lay, and where our fortunes were buried beneath the waves.

We were a considerable time in discovering the wreck, but we found it at last, far down in the depths of the still blue sea, where troops of sharks were pursuing each other about and through it for want of better prey. No pleasant sight, I can assure you. My fellow-diver gave them a fearful curse, and took an extra long pull at his brandy-flask. As for myself, the affair seemed more dangerous than ever. The vessel would have to be moored above a bed of reefs, and if a storm were to arise, ill-fate would catch us, for there is little mercy to be expected for a ship from the cruel and jagged coral. However, I plucked up the very best heart, saying to myself, "My dear fellow, the more danger the more money." Jim Crow—that was my diver's name—gave utterance to a nowise pleasant oath, about having been swindled, muttering at the end, "But I'll pay them off deuced sharp, or I'm not——" concluding his sentence very suspiciously, which did not tend to increase my confidence respecting his intentions.

We pulled back to the ship, after placing a buoy to mark the spot. The two next days Jim Crow and I were busy in preparing our things for the attack on the sunken ship. The tide of my thoughts was checked by my work, but I still noticed that Crow was in an evil mood. After about four days were spent the ship was anchored. The bell was swung for the plunge, and Crow and I went below and dressed. My suspicions seemed now on the increase, and my readers may think that I was very fearful, but I provided myself with a long and sharp knife, which I stuck unobserved down my long leathern boot. Crow stuck one in his belt, saying, with a rather diabolical laugh, "I think it is better being prepared for water sharks," and I almost think he added "land sharks." This opened my eyes a little, and some rather curious speculations flitted through my brain. He was a man to be feared, being hugely big and strong, and wicked withal.

With many such reflections I took my place in the bell, and amidst the hurrahs of the crew and the excitement of the master, we dipped into the sea. Common life has passed away, and, to a novice, a new world opens to his eyes beneath the wave, and even to me the scene was fresh. The coral reefs, like grand architectural structures, covered with weeds and shells of the deep, of every possible variety of color; the fish, large and small, darting about the water, and flying at the approach of the bell as before the sweep of the sharks, and even they grinned with their long jaws, and fled upon our approach. Down, down, down, till the light was dim, and then we struck the wreck. Armed with crowbars, sharp at one end to repulse the sharks and other monsters of the deep, we planted our feet on the bell. Instantly we separated; Crow burst open the cabin-door, and after a while I joined him. By this time he was in the cabin searching about. I watched him as well as I could all the while. Thus we spent our first journey, and after lading our bell, gave the signal, and were hauled up on deck. The sailors crowded round us, gloating over the various things we had brought up; they also hauled on deck several things to which we had attached ropes. Thus our first day passed. All were exulting, and the sailors cracked over the galley fire the possible prize of money to each, and the master dreamt of a princely independence.

Several days thus passed over; we had broken into the cargo, and what we considered of value and the sea had not damaged was hauled on deck, and the schooner became pretty well laden. I think it was about the last day of working, as we were down in the bell, that Crow again wended his way toward the cabin. By this time my suspicions regarding his evil intentions were quieted, yet there still lingered about him traces of obstinate sulkiness, so that I took very little notice of his operations, and I busied myself about different things in the hold of the vessel.

I think about half an hour must have passed by when I returned to the bell, and I was startled by the cunning wicked cast of Crow's countenance; he was shuffling something beneath his diver's clothes; as the last of it disappeared I guessed it was a bag, and the thought flashed across my mind—a bag of money. I quietly asked Crow what it was.

"Humph! nothing. What have ye to do with it?" he growled.

My curiosity was further aroused by this answer.

"Well, you must tell me what it is," I said, keeping myself as quiet as possible.

"The devil I will!" he shouted, savagely.

"Then you shall be forced when we get on deck," I replied, resolutely.

"Ha! ha! forced!" Here he quietly drew a long knife.

Quick as thought mine was out, too, for I always carried it in my boot.

"I suspected something of this," I said.

He scowled heavily at me at the other side of the bell.

"Now you must tell me what that is," I said.

But, nothing daunted, the ruffian cried, "I will see you dead first."

I knew his mighty strength, but I also knew my own agility and skill.

Crow said again, "'Tis a bag of gold I found in the cabin, and if you hold your jaw I shall ge ye a third."

"Never shall I be dishonest," I said, after some deliberation, looking pale, I dare say, but perfectly calm.

Let the reader imagine the scene in a bell forty feet under water. It would take at least twenty minutes to pull it up. A fierce fight, perhaps a deadly one, might be finished by then. Suspicion might be hushed; the body could be flung to the ravenous sharks with which we sometimes had to combat with our sharp pointed crowbars; but our frightful, gloomy appearance might have been enough to terrify the inhabitants of the deep.

We stood eyeing each other for some time—he for attack, I for resistance. I offered to pull the alarm-bell, but he clutched it from me. I attempted nothing further.

After a few minutes' pause he said, "Will you take shares?"

"No!" was the firm answer.

"Perhaps it is not large enough?"

"All of it is too small."

"You won't give in?" he said.

I expected something and prepared myself.

"Never!" I replied, at length.

"Then to death!" he yelled, springing at me.

Quick as thought I caught his elevated arm, poised in the air, for a stab. I made a lunge at him, for my blood was roused at this fiendish attempt on my life. He parried it, but it caught him on the shoulder; however, he clutched my wrist, and there we were scowling at each other; the foam burst from his bloodless lips, and his passion-wrought face intimidated me more than his bloodthirsty strokes.

At last he made a forcible effort to free his arm, but I held it with all the strength of desperation. Amid oaths and curses he struggled. Sometimes he was quiet, and the only sound was the hurried panting of our excited chests. At last I wrenched my hand from his, and stabbed him in the hand. His knife fell, but with a curse that rings yet in my ear he threw himself at me and grasped my body and arm in his gigantic clasp. I seized him by the throat. With the hug of a bear he tried to break my back; his strength seemed almost superhuman, but shifting off the bars of wood by a wriggle, we plunged into the sea beneath. Down, down we sank! No effort was made to lose the hold of either. Tighter and tighter we gripped, till we fell on to the coral reef. Death itself seemed to me a trifle. Passion and hate seemed but the consummation of my heart. My strength was that of Hercules, under the influence of this demoniacal conflict. But want of air stifled our efforts. As the fires began to flash before my eyes, and the disc of unconsciousness to creep over me, I released my hold. Crow also loosened his. I know little about this part; but being an excellent swimmer, I struck out with all my force. The water whizzed by me. I was stifling, choking, dying. When I reached the surface, with a gasp of air I recovered, and was enabled to shriek, "Help, help!" when I fainted away. As a dream, floated before me—men, ropes, boat and rescue.

I awoke; but the pain and dizziness and confusion in my head defy all description. After a few hours I could rise, but still I was feeble. I inquired for Crow; he was in a delirium. They told me, when the bell was brought, he lay on the bars as dead, grasping the gold bag with both his hands. They also told me that they but rescued me from a shark hovering near the schooner.

Next day we set sail, and arrived not long after in New-York. Two hundred pounds was my fee, but the master gave me fifty more for my honest resistance. Crow was still bad in his head. They put him into a hospital. I called three months after, and he had gone to the back woods of the Far West.—*Once a Week.*

GREEK BRIGANDS.—There is a regular system of treating for the ransom of the captives. A letter is first conveyed by the robbers from the captive to his friends. This generally contains a safe conduct for the messenger who shall be chosen to go to the robber camp and treat, and a plan marking out certain places he must stop at. He travels by night on a white horse, and carries a small bell, which he rings at certain convenient and solitary situations, where he is answered by a shrill whistle if all is well. Unless the whistle is heard he must not go on, and the whole plan is so arranged that the man himself does not know where he is finally going to, so that it is impossible for the authorities to discover the brigands' haunt thereby. At a certain spot the robbers meet him, and conduct him into the presence of the chief. Then a regular bargaining is commenced. The chief names a sum, which the messenger, if he is a man of determination, and represents well the inefficient means of the captive, can often get reduced. When the bargain is finally struck, the messenger goes back for the money by a different road to that he came by, and returns with the same ceremonies and precautions. The ransom is delivered to the chief in presence of all the band, who light a taper and examine the coins to see if they are good. The captive is then brought in, loosed from his ropes, his beard cut off, and then he is kissed by each robber on the cheek, while they all cry out several times "Kalali!" that is to say, "Begone, and be of good health." Should the robbers be besieged during the time of the bargaining, both captive and ransom are destroyed. The robbers' great object is to terrify the people into bringing sufficient ransom; therefore when it is deficient, or the captive is too poor to pay at all, the most horrible cruelties are practised. There are several such cases known to have occurred quite lately. One man, whose ransom was short of the sum named, was tortured, stripped naked, and slowly burned with a lighted fuse to such an extent that he can never recover. A boy of fifteen had his ears cut off from the roots because a hundred drachmi of the ransom were wanting. But the most terrible account of all was as follows:—Three peasants had been taken prisoners. Two of them were enabled, by the sale of their oxen, to make up a sum sufficient to content the brigands. The third was a poor man and could pay nothing. He was condemned to death. He fell at their feet praying for mercy. "The law forbids it," was the answer.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

BABIES' LEGS.—Bow-legs and knock-knees are among the common deformities of humanity; and wise mothers assert that the crookedness in either case arises from the afflicted one having been put upon his or her feet too early in babyhood. But a Manchester physician, Dr. CROMPTON, who has watched for the true cause, thinks differently. He attributes the first-mentioned distortion to a habit some youngsters delight in, of rubbing the sole of one foot against that of the other; some will go to sleep with the soles pressed together. They appear to enjoy the contact only when the feet are naked; they don't attempt to make it when they are socked or slippered. So the remedy is obvious; keep the baby's soles covered. Knock-knees the doctor ascribes to a different childish habit, that of sleeping on the side, with one knee tucked into the hollow behind the other. He has found that where one leg has been bowed inward more than the other, the patient has always slept on one side, and the uppermost member has been that most deformed. Here the preventive is to pad the insides of the knees so as to keep them apart, and let the limbs grow freely their own way. All of which is commended to mothers who desire the physical uprightness of their progeny.

NEW-ENGLAND COOKERY.—An Englishman, writing on American boarding-houses in the Dublin *University Magazine*, thus alludes to Boston cookery: Boston itself is the most truly aristocratic city in America; the upper classes of the city are generally descended from old families of note, and they maintain an exclusiveness rarely found elsewhere in America, and usually reside in their own private mansions. Such family boarding-houses as do exist, however, and all other descriptions of boarding-houses, are conducted in a similar manner to those of New-York, only in Boston and throughout New-England the restrictive rules are more rigidly and more disagreeably maintained. New-England cookery is *sui generis*, and is, naturally enough, highly extolled by New-Englanders wherever they are found—and they are found everywhere throughout the Union. Few others besides New-Englanders, however, are enamored of New-England cookery, which is chiefly remarkable for the famous dish of "pork and beans," and for the quantity of molasses and grease with which the viands are saturated. It is, however, the land of "pumpkin pies" and "apple-sass."

Failure of an Effort in Behalf of Working Women in Boston.

From the Boston Traveller, May 13.

We are very sorry to learn that the recent efforts of the ladies to make a pleasant evening resort for the young working women of the city have proved entirely unsuccessful. Pleasant rooms were engaged at the West End, fitted up, furnished with [illegible], with a piano and materials for playing games of different kinds, and some half a dozen young ladies were in attendance every evening to welcome visitors, and to aid in making the evening pleasant to them. But all failed to attract the working young women, and the rooms, we believe, have been closed, for this season at least. The largest attendance never exceeded about twenty, and the average attendance was finally reduced to about one-tenth of that number. We fear that the causes for this failure are of a character not easily remedied, though the earnest and hopeful philanthropists who opened these rooms are not likely to give up without further trial.

FINE ARTS.

New Pictures by Merle and Bougeran—Sculpture—The Metropolitan Museum of Art—Academy of Design.

For several years past new specimens from the studio of MERLE have reached this City. His pictures, as well as those of his rival BOUGERAN, are so highly appreciated in Europe that they are generally purchased even before they are finished. BOUGERAN'S subjects are generally solid, well-fed, healthy women and children, such as we may meet anywhere, or find the counterparts of among our own acquaintance. Charming as they are, their expressions are but those of every-day life, for BOUGERAN never steps into the regions of fancy. With MERLE it is quite different. His subjects are idealized, etherealized even. His women and children live nowhere but in his own vivid imagination. It is impossible that they can ever have moved about this work-a-day world, eaten and drank and talked as ordinary mortals do. The countenances of his children express more than any mortal child's face ever did express, and yet one feels that such faces are not an impossibility, and that some day or other, very far in the future, when human nature has become something very different to what it is now, we may meet with such women and children as MERLE paints. Specimens of both these masters may now be found in the Goupil Gallery. MERLE'S picture represents a lady, who has been engaged in reading *Les Contes Fantastiques*, and is now absorbed in reverie. She is not beautiful physically. She is too thin and pale to be called more than pretty, but she has that in her countenance which more than atones for all lack of outward loveliness. None but a great artist could have conceived or painted such a face. The spirit here, indeed, manifests itself through its material covering, and all else is forgotten in gazing on those eyes which see what is hidden from the ken of ordinary mortals. BOUGERAN'S painting represents an Italian tambourine girl. The countenance is handsome and pleasing in expression, and the flesh coloring remarkably good. In the latter point BOUGERAN far excels his great and more imaginative rival. In the same gallery is a striking picture by ZARNCOIS, recently purchased from the Belmont collection. It represents the interior of a costumer's shop, with two gentlemen attiring themselves for the carnival. One has nearly completed his toilet; the other is tugging at a pair of refractory boots, to the great amusement of his friend. The scene gives the artist a fine opportunity for displaying his well-known skill as a colorist, and he has availed himself of it to the utmost. The figures, too, are finely drawn, and the expressions good. A little picture by VIBERT, "The Sentinel," will attract attention for its fine color and expression and careful finish. It might well pass for a Messonier. There are also two small pictures by R. W. WEIR, one of which, representing DANTE and VIRGIL being conveyed through the infernal regions, seems to be strong in expression and well treated. At the Bogardus gallery there have been placed on exhibition "Portia and Bassanio," by HENRY P. GRAY; "In the Woods," by A. B. DURAND; "View of the Hudson," by WM. HART; "Narragansett Bay," by M. F. H. DEHAAS; "Midsummer," by EDWARD GAY, and several others, of the merits of which we may speak hereafter.

SCULPTURE—STATUE OF GEN. LYON.

Mr. WILSON MACDONALD, of this City, has just completed a model for an equestrian statue of Gen. LYON, who fell at the battle of Wilson's Creek, in 1861. The General, mounted on a thorough-bred charger, is in the act of raising his hat, and is supposed to be giving utterance to the exclamation made but a few minutes before he fell, "I will lead you!" The model is but a rough and imperfect study, and it is not, therefore, perhaps, quite fair to criticise it. As it is, however, it seems to us that both horse and rider are decidedly stiff. The figure of the General has not that freedom and boldness of attitude which should characterize it, and the countenance is somewhat lacking in expression. All this, however, may be remedied by the sculptor in his final work. The statue, we understand, is to be of the size of that of WASHINGTON in Union-square; but, let us hope, that it will be very much better. Its cost will be about $30,000, and it will be placed in Lafayette Park, St. Louis, by the Lyon Monument Association.

At GOUPIL'S Gallery, Mr. GEORGE HESS' "Pond Lily" has been for some time on exhibition. It is a female bust, the head wreathed with flowers of the pond or water lily. The countenance is noble and tender in expression, and the lines graceful.

Of the model of the statue of FRANKLIN, proposed to be donated by Capt. ALBERT DE GROOT to the Press and Printers of New-York, we have spoken heretofore. The errors pointed out can be easily corrected, but even then its merit as a work of art will be but of a negative character. In FRANKLIN'S double life of philosopher and statesman incidents might be found, one would think, to afford ideas for a design less conventional than that Capt. DE GROOT has offered us. It reminds one too strongly of the cast-iron affairs to be found in some of the parks and squares of London, erected when BENJAMIN WEST was thought to be a great painter, and art was at a very low ebb.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The Executive Committee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art having obtained a charter for the association from the Legislature, at a recent meeting of the General Committee, submitted a report defining the aims and purposes of the organization, and suggesting methods to give interest and prosperity to the undertaking. The Committee think that the Museum should be based on the idea of a more or less complete collection of objects illustrative of the history of art, from the earliest beginnings to the present time. This would include all aims—whether industrial, educational or recreative—which could give value to such an institution. The whole body of art, says the report, constitutes an indispensable chronicle of one of the most important spheres of human thought and activity, of which original works are the only and perfect record. No progress in art is possible which is not based upon what has gone before. This knowledge must not only be possessed by artists, but by the public also, as a condition of the growth of art with us. The great collections hitherto made have not been founded upon this principle. In Europe, the requirements are different. Art is there so diffused, its early monuments and its greatest achievements are so accessible, that the same necessity to cover the whole ground does not exist. The Committee recommend the acquisition of casts of statues, sculpture of all kinds, architectural subjects and details, and of a library of art, consisting of all works of value on all its branches and history. The subject of purchasing collections of value must be of course left until the organization possesses the means of obtaining them. After referring the questions of obtaining, building and raising funds for the Association, to subcommittees, the Executive Committee conclude their report as follows:

"We look forward at no distant date to see instruction in drawing made a primary branch in all our public schools, not as an ornamental accomplishment, but by giving such practical knowledge of its principles as will be of the highest utility, and increase the value of all skilled labor. Such instruction is at present impossible, but will become simple and easy when reduced to a system, and the instruction of teachers provided. This can only be efficiently done by such an institution, which will be, in one sense, a university of art; and growing out of this will be the establishment of schools of design, which, for want of a system of instruction, and teachers, and models, such as the South Kensington Museum supplies, it has been hitherto impossible to undertake with satisfactory results."

The report is signed by S. G. WARD, WM. T. BLODGETT, F. E. CHURCH and others.

The report of a subcommittee recommends that a loan exhibition of works of art should be proposed, the Committee believing that this loan exhibition should be regarded as the nucleus of a permanent collection. It has been suggested to the Committee that many objects loaned would be willingly left for a longer period than the two or three months the general loan exhibition would require; and it is hoped that before the fair proportions of the temporary exhibition would be entirely marred, purchases and gifts would begin to take the place of the objects returned to their owners, and thus the permanent museum would slide into the place of the temporary one. But as no building can be obtained to receive works of art so loaned, the Committee recommend that another committee be appointed to ascertain the cost of erecting a suitable building, the expense of policing it, &c.

By article 12 of the by-laws the contribution of $1,000 or more to the funds of the Museum at one time entitle the person giving the same to be a patron of the Museum. The contribution of $500 at one time entitles the person giving the same to be a Fellow in Perpetuity, who shall have the right to appoint his successor in such Fellowship in Perpetuity. The contribution of $200 at one time entitles the person giving the same to be a Fellow for life.

We have given above the substance of the various reports submitted. The idea of a loan exhibition seems to us a suitable and feasible one, and we trust that the Committee appointed to ascertain the cost of a suitable building will report without unnecessary delay. The Central Park would be a good location for such an edifice, and it may be presumed that a portion of the Park could be obtained for the purpose. From all we have heard, the raising of funds necessary for the construction of the building will not be a difficult task. Let us have the building and objects of art to fill it will be forthcoming.

PICTURE SALE.

At the Somerville Gallery, a fine collection of pictures, a number of them from the studio of W. P. W. DANA, has been on exhibition during the week, and will be disposed of on Monday and Tuesday evenings. Among them we find "Fidelity," by BOURGES—a dog watching a little girl sleeping; "Playing Horse," by F. A. BRIDGEMAN; a "Marguerite," by WALRAVEN—carefully painted and strong in expression; "Little Dolly," by HUBLIN; "The Surprise," by KAEMMERER—a girl lying in wait for a cat that is stealing into an aviary; "Courting," by AMBERG—full of expression and good in color; "Prayer" and "The Pet Bird," by HAMMAN; "The Grey Horse," by VERBOECKHOVEN—a small and most carefully-painted picture; "The Experienced Fisherman," by GEORGE C. LAMBDIN; "Fortune-Telling," by ERDMAN, and "Skirmish in the Wilderness," by WINSLOW HOMER. Among the gems of the collection are "The Adieu," by BECKER, a vigorous painting, showing great breadth of treatment; "The Reverie," by A. JOURDAN, a charming composition, and to our thinking one of the very finest pictures of the kind that has ever been exhibited in this City; and "The Jolly Troopers," by AZNAN, as fine in expression as in color and finish. There is also a strong and truthful landscape by OTTO WEBER; a good example of HUBNER'S pencil, "The Pastor's Birth-day," and "King James IV. meeting the outlaws at Penmanscore," by T. M. JOY, of London, a noticeable picture in many respects. Mr. S. R. GIFFORD'S "Siout, Upper Egypt," has already been noticed at length in our columns. Among Mr. DANA'S paintings are the well-known "Hearts' Ease"—a little invalid, playing with some flowers scattered over her bed. It is a charming picture, truthful in expression and pure in color, and is, perhaps, the best of Mr. DANA'S productions. His "Extremes Meet" we have heretofore noticed favorably. Among his marine pieces, "The Coast of Norway" appears to be the best, and of the paintings of animals we prefer "The Guardian Angel"—a strong and expressive picture.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

The members of the Academy of Design have elected Mr. HENRY PETERS GRAY President, his opponent being Mr. PAGE. The other officers elected are: Vice-President, J. Q. A. Ward; Corresponding Secretary, T. Addison Richards; Recording Secretary, C. P. Cranch; Treasurer, E. D. E. Greene; Members of the Council, S. J. Guy, Wm. Hart, J. H. Brevoort, John La Farge, A. D. Shattuck, S. R. Gifford.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The freedom of the City of Stirling has been conferred upon Sir WILLIAM STIRLING MAXWELL, "in consideration of his career as an art critic, a politician and a gentleman."

The Madrid journals announce the arrival of A. DUMAS, Sr., who is collecting materials for a work entitled *The Past, the Present and the Future of Spain.*

Mr. EDWARD DICEY is no longer editor of the *Daily News.*

The *Mémorial Diplomatique* states that Count BEUST has instructed Prince METTERNICH to inform the Cabinet of the Tuileries that Austria would readily join in any collective step to prevent future atrocities in Greece, in addition to the collective action of England and Italy.

A long, poetic translation from the modern Greek, by Mr. HERBERT, who has been massacred in Greece, is just published in England.

The *Fance* thinks there is no chance of an amnesty proclamation to accompany the announcement of the result of the vote on the *plebiscite.*

Dr. E. BLACKWELL, Miss FAITHFULL and Miss GARRETT have been discussing, in Scotland, the question of medicine as a profession for women.

The Government bill for the abolition of University tests abolishes religious tests for all degrees in arts, law and medicine, and for lay fellowships and lay academical offices. Offices and positions involving an obligation to take holy orders, or restricted to persons in holy orders, are left untouched. The act does not apply to the headship of any college, nor is it intended indirectly to affect any system of religious instruction, worship and discipline already established, or to be hereafter lawfully established.

The Empress has been visiting the patients attacked with the small-pox in the work-room for young girls, *Maison de Picpus.*

The Totara (New-Zealand) *Chronicle* died, after a brief existence of three weeks. The demise is announced on a double-crown sheet with the *Chronicle* heading. All the letter press on the first page is, "Blessed are they who expect nothing, for they shall not be disappointed." The inside pages are blank. The fourth page, under the head of "Death," has the following: "On the evening of the 15th instant, after a short but brilliant career, the Totara *Chronicle*, aged three weeks. Let it R. I. P. Hokitika papers please copy."

The Belgian, LATHAUMOS, who was recently convicted and sentenced to death for the murder of Mme LOMBARD, and the attempted murder of a fellow-servant, received a remission of the capital sentence, and was brought before the Criminal Court that the commutation to forced labor for life might be formally announced to him. When the decree sparing his life was read he evinced no emotion, but told the officers who guarded him that he had only one cause of regret, and that was that he had failed to kill his fellow-servant, the cook.

Crime continues to increase in Liverpool. From returns read at the quarterly jail session just held, it appeared that there had been committed for the past quarter 2,782 against 2,084 in the previous quarter. There were 764 women committed to hard labor, being 200 in excess of the men so punished, although the gross commitments of the latter were much larger than those of the women.

An English paper says that one of the novelties of the season is a Summer hat, looking like very good straw, but in reality made of wood shavings, and sold for two and one-half pence. A highly superior article may be had for nine and one-half pence. It is said to be fragile; a heavy shower would reduce it to the consistency of blotting-paper, and it will not stand the slightest blow. But in fine weather it looks as well as a Panama.

The *Gaulois* asserts that M. GUSTAVE DORE has lately signed a contract for five years with an English publisher, by which he undertakes to come to London for two or three months every year, to make 250 designs on each occasion. For these, adds that journal, he is to receive 250,000 francs a year.

The French Academy has decided that the reception of M. BARBIER, elected in place of M. EMPIS, shall take place on the 17th of this month. M. DE SACY will reply to the new member. The elections in place of M. DE PONGERVILLE and the Duke DE BROGLIE are fixed for the 19th.

The "Death of Messalina" is the subject given by the Superior Council of the Fine Arts for the competitive picture for the Grand Prize of Rome. The following is the text selected from *Tacitus*: "MESSALINA then comprehended her destiny. She accepted the poniard presented to her by her mother, and while the freedman, with the baseness of a slave, loaded her with insults, the tribune prepared to strike him with a sword."

A Roman theater has been discovered at Besançon by M. CASTAN, librarian of that town. Previous excavations had brought to light several flag-stones which appeared to date from the first centuries of the Christian Era, and further researches led to the discovery of an estrade, or *podium*, the place where important personages took their seats in scenic representations. A tradition exists that ST. FERREOL and ST. FERJEUX were executed at Besançon, on the Place St. Jean, and the monument in question is situated on that very spot.

The *North-eastern Correspondence* describes a curious ceremony which, it says, now usually takes place at each performance in the theaters of Russian Poland. When the last piece is over, the Police and *gendarmes* close all the doors; the curtain then rises, and on the stage are seen the actors dressed in black, and the actresses in white, bowing before a brilliantly illuminated tableau, with the initials of the Emperor's name upon it. The band then strikes up the Russian hymn "God Save the Czar," and the whole company, after three more profound salutations, addressed to the initials, sing the hymn in chorus. Meanwhile the Police move about among the audience to see that every one is standing up and listening to the hymn with due reverence. When the hymn has been sung the company again bow deeply to the Imperial initials, and the curtain drops, and the audience are allowed to depart.

A funny story is told by the *Gaulois*. M. OFFENBACH, the great light composer, is notoriously fond of a little play, whether at cards or on a green board, where a wheel decides the fate of louis thrown down. On the Saturday before Easter M. OFFENBACH'S theater, the Bouffes Parisiens, being about to shut up for a few days, he set out with a friend, M. NORIAC, who writes theatrical critiques, for Hombourg, meaning to try their luck for two days at the tables there and come back on Tuesday. "It will be very funny," they said, while scampering down in the express train, "if we should break the bank." When they got to Hombourg they found that the gaming tables were shut up for an Easter holiday of three days; and after laughing at their own misadventure, and playing a game of dominoes for nothing, they came back to Paris without losing any money.

ROME.

The Hostelries of the Eternal City—Health of the Place—A Foreign Invasion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Tuesday, April 12, 1870.

One comes to Rome at this time with a feeling of concern like that experienced on visiting a city under a scourge of pest. The Roman fever has made many victims, and the feeling of alarm has recently been so great as to seriously affect the business of hotel-keepers and the railway traffic in the transportation of first-class passengers. But I find the accounts circulated at Florence somewhat exaggerated. The rivalry between Rome and Florence takes other forms than that of political and theological controversy, and such very sharp-eyed personages as inn-keepers are as busy as Jesuits when the wind blows in a direction to favor their interests, and the cholera at Naples, or fever at Rome, is the ill wind which blows a great many rich cargoes into the generally healthy port of Florence. The report went as far as Paris that one of the largest and best hotels here, the Europa, had been shut up by order of the Government, on account of the large number of deaths which, by chance, had happened in it. But the inn is still open, and seems to be in as much favor as ever with the public. I left Florence with the hotels running over with travelers who would like to come down here for the religious festivities, but dare not move a step in this direction for fear of fatal consequences. The panic is principally among Americans, for it has been the ill-fortune of our countrymen to furnish the largest number of victims of the fever peculiar to Rome, which has this season had an atmosphere extremely favorable for the propagation of maladies. The amount of cloudy, cold and wet weather has been unusual, and the absence of sunshine has not only made the place less healthy, but diminished the pleasure of those who came here for the enjoyment of a genial climate.

HEALTH OF THE CITY.

As near as I can learn, the number of deaths among Americans here has been about twelve, and not as many as twenty or thirty, or even forty, as some of the reports have had it. Of the actual number two-thirds of the cases of illness had their origin in feverish infection, and the rest were owing to other causes. Rome is such a great sty of filth that the wonder is that a pestilence does not carry off half the population. But the scourge passes by the poorer residents, and finds its victims among those lodged in quarters the most comfortable and expensive which the place can furnish. The masses of the Roman population live and thrive, in their way, in the foul atmosphere in which they were born, and which has for generations been their native air, and they might die in a purer element. Cleanliness is the last thing which the priestly Government of Rome thinks of, and a thorough wash is one of the half-heretical indulgences left to those brought up under Protestant discipline.

A FOREIGN INVASION.

Rome this week, in spite of alarming reports, is certainly all alive with the movement of foreigners come to see the stately show which is presented every year in Passion Week in the Basilica of St. Peter's. The bankers, who are good authority in such matters, tell me that the number of Americans now here is five hundred less than usual, and the reduction among the English considerably exceeds the American falling off. But cockney whiskers and shoes, and the London dialect are seen and heard everywhere; and the grave American face, and the thin twang of the national voice are not less conspicuous. We, of what is called the Anglo-Saxon race, are the leaders of the crowd of curiosity-hunters, and the Romans are willing enough to fall back and let this procession, which scatters so much money in its path, pass on with its pretentious triumph amid this scene of past and present decay. The sons of fortune, the sovereigns of the hour, assume airs of superiority as they regard those living upon the memories of an exhausted glory, and building their habitations out of the fragments of an empire brought to ruin by the calamities of time.

ANGELICO.

The Amendment in Maryland—Forty-four Negroes Owners of Forty-five Inches of Ground.

From the Baltimore American, May 9.

As we have heretofore remarked, the colored people are ready and apt students in the school of politics, and are rapidly following in the footsteps of their former owners in learning "political management." A case in point occurred a few days since at Chestertown. An election for Town Commissioners takes place on the 23d instant, and all voters must be "twenty-one years of age and upward, the owners of real estate in said town, in their own right, or in the right of their wife." A far-seeing colored citizen, named ISAAC ANDERSON has filed a deed in the Clerk's office at Chestertown conveying, in consideration of the sum of "$15, three feet nine inches of ground fronting on Chester River," to forty-four colored persons. The Chestertown *Transcript* (Democratic) says that it is "understood that the conveyance has been made for the purpose of entitling the 'forty-four' aforesaid to vote at and control the ensuing corporation election." The law in question shows the inequality of the "property qualification," at least in this particular instance. No white man, no matter how wealthy he may be, if he is not "the owner of real estate," in his own right, or in the right of his wife, is a competent voter, according to the laws of Maryland, at the coming election, while the "forty-four colored persons" who are joint owners "of three feet nine inches of ground" on Chester River are eligible to choose officers of the municipality of Chestertown. This is "Democratic" law—but is it just?

A change has come over the spirit of Mr. BENJ. G. HARRIS' supporters in St. Mary's County. At an election for municipal officers at Leonardtown, last week, there were two Democratic tickets in nomination, and the Leonardtown *Beacon* says that "though privileged to vote, the negro men residents of the town, from some cause or other, failed to exercise their new franchise." The colored men are further assured that their ballots would have been received and counted, and that the public opinion would not have suffered any attempt to obstruct or molest them in so doing. The reason, we presume, why the colored citizen held aloof was that he had no sympathy or interest in the contest; that he will not vote the Democratic ticket or be a party to its squabbles. Had there been Republican candidates in the field, instead of Democrats opposing Democrats, we are of opinion that the colored citizens would not "have failed to exercise their new franchise." The language of the *Beacon* indicates a healthy change of tone in the section of the State it represents, and we hope it will prevail, not only in Leonardtown, but throughout St. Mary's County, and over the entire State of Maryland, on the day of the Congressional elections in November.

At Elkton and Cecilton last week the colored voters participated in the elections peaceably and quietly on their part, and without molestation from others. They will vote the municipal elections at Cumberland today, and have voted at Towsontown, Upper Marlborough, Laurel, Hagerstown and other towns in the State since the Fifteenth Amendment was proclaimed the law of the land, and should certainly be permitted to exercise their undoubted right to cast ballots at the coming municipal elections in Baltimore City. "Let us have peace."

Rip Van Winkle Awake in Florida.

From the Hartford Post, May 13.

While DAVID CLARK, Esq., of this city, was in Jacksonville, Fla., during his recent Winter sojourn in that land of orange groves, there came into town one fine morning in February a planter from the back country, having with him a negro whom he wanted to sell. He said he wanted to raise a little cash and so had brought "the boy" along to sell and wanted about $1,000 for him. He was utterly unaware that there had been a war and that slavery had been abolished, and when told that such was the case thought that his informants were playing a joke on him, and for a while refused to believe it. His plantation was in the interior, his nearest neighbor was fifty miles distant, and in all the years that have elapsed since Sumter's gun, he had not heard from the outer world, knew nothing of the changes that had taken place, and came into Jacksonville in this year of our Lord, 1870, in good faith to sell a slave. Other negroes speedily informed their fellow that he was a free man, and at last the master that was let him go and departed for his plantation.

NIGHT-PATROL FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Amusing Extracts from the Records of Hartford, Conn.—How the Night-Watchmen Did their Duty.

From the Hartford Courant.

Fifty years ago four night-watchmen were employed to patrol the streets of this city, and hourly records of their doings were kept. Different details were made, the same watchmen rarely doing duty together on more than one occasion. Some of the memorandums made are exceedingly quaint, though the most of them certify that "all is well," as each hourly tour between 10 P. M. and 5 A. M. is recorded, and occasionally this voucher is made more pointed by its orthographical announcement "awl is well." It is evident that the size of Hartford in 1819-20 allowed the watch, with reasonable vigilance, to understand about what was going on during the night season. Men were not then permitted to roam the streets at pleasure, but were stopped by the guardians of the public peace and made to give an account of themselves. Some extracts from the old records will have a peculiar interest at this time, they are so unlike the modern style of Police duty. On the night of Dec. 21, 1819, DANIEL COLT, RALPH H. BOLLES, HENRY MYERS and EMMONS RUDGE were on the watch. The records of that night make these disclosures: "10 to 11 o'clock. No disturbance in the patrol. Found Mr. —— and Mr. —— and another (not known) stopping up the key-hole at the watch-house." "11 to 12 o'clock. Found a salt-store open belonging to a Common Councilman, and shut the same." On the following night EPHRAIM ISHAM, CHARLES BUTLER, 2d, ROBERT COOLEDGE and E. RUDGE were on duty and they report:—"Watch from 10 to 11. Sundry lights in different parts of the city. 12 to 1. Saw two persons out with a light, homeward bound—one an honest man; the other endeavored to escape; was slowly pursued and threatened and brought to; found to be DANIEL FISH out courting—released." On the night of the 24th, CHESTER COE, STEPHEN PAGE, E. RUDGE and HIRAM PORTER were on duty. They make this record:—"Nothing worth noting till 12 o'clock, when there was heard on the bank of Little River, near BLISS,' three guns fired, followed by an outcry. Repaired to the spot, and found JOHN SCOTT walking apparently in an (word obliterated) and exclaimed to Mrs. JOHNSON: 'I will honor you as a mother. Old Virgina never tires!' Inquired the cause of the noise and found it a matter of conscience in commemoration of the Lord's birth. Wished him to be quiet and withdrew."

In several of the records following appear memorandums of this sort: "3 to 4 o'clock, spoke a citizen walking for his health;" "no living creature was seen during the tour, not even a dog or cat;" "Refreshed with some cold water obtained at a well on the bank of Little River—quality of it very superior—and would recommend it as a suitable drink for future guards;" "South route, saw three citizens harmless, met stage, all well." Here is a wind-up in rhyme of one report:

the good watch of this knight
put all to the flight
they discharge well thare duty
and that's all the buty.

Here is a very good one relating to the question of souls in corporations: "Fourth tour—all well. Not a soul in the streets except the New-Haven stage, which arrived at 4 o'clock." Two records from the night of Feb. 7, 1820, are as follows: "11 to 12 o'clock: north route, found a young man which said he had got fastened out of his boarding-house, and went to his work-shop;" "south route, went into a grist-mill and told the miller not to take too much toll." A few nights after Col. ELIJAH TERRY, R. E. GOODWIN, S. LINCOLN and E. RUDGE were on duty, and they report: "Saw a light in the old court-house; thought it a good time to have it burn down, and so felt no uneasiness about it." HEZEKIAH BRAINERD, HENRY MYERS, ASHBEL KEENEY and LUCIUS HATCH during their experiences evidently had enough of it, as the following extracts from the report will show:

"10 to 11 o'clock. North watch passed through Burr-street and passed compliments with a black cat. South watch—saw some girls making candy; repaired to watch house, took some rum, and felt tormentedly revived. 2 o'clock—found the sidewalks (after taking the rum!) in a deplorable condition; would advise them to clean their walks or get their lives insured. How weary my legs! I am led to exclaim. Poor 'old horse—let him die.' While 'the generality of mankind in general' are reposing on their pillows of down, we four poor miserable souls are deprived even of a board to stretch our weary limbs upon, and like Job, curse the day we were born. O, that the day would dawn that we might flee away and be at rest. Half-past five, all is well."

"The morning is charming, all nature seems gay,
Let us take our departure without further delay."

On Sunday night, February 20, 1820, this appears in the memorandum:—"11 o'clock; first Ward, met a few citizens—mostly young men; supposed they had been to see their sweethearts; did not bring them to, let them pass quietly; brought forcibly to mind the days that are passed."

Here is a thrilling account of one night's proceedings, *verbatim et literatim*: "First Rout the wether Clear Discovered northing remarkible But saw some Gentleman and Lades. Second Route the wether something foggy saw several young Gentleman supposing to bee returning from thair sweet harts. Third Rout the wether still groing more foggy saw some more young Gentleman. Fourth Rout the wether still being foggy saw Nobody. Fifth and last the wether still being foggy And saw Nobody. All is Well." In most cases where lights were reported as being seen, an explanation is given that "gambling was going on," and one report closes, "gambling still going on at 5 o'clock A. M. Everybody out 'o nights was "spoken" by these constant watchmen; here is another proof of their faithfulness: "At 11:45 o'clock spoke twelve or fourteen young men and women, who reported that they were from TOM SLOAN'S wedding (apparently quite sober, although in good spirit,) bound home. At 12 o'clock spoke a young man who said he was honest and hailed also from TOM SLOAN'S wedding." Below are further extracts taken at random from the records of different dates:

"At 11½ o'clock, nothing of importance on the northern route, except a little gambling at P. ALVORD'S, and one spark of fire from the chimney of HORACE WADSWORTH'S. Southern route, hailed a man in pursuit of a doctor—woman sick; discovered a fire in Bridge Market Reading-room; bright light in Masonic Hall, Chapter in conclave; found two Masons trying to break into SEARS' tavern to get their horses to go home; helped to get up SEARS, who must be tearing mad to turn out such weather.

"Saw a bright light at HANMER'S. Apprehensive of fire, repaired to the house immediately and happily found all safe. Two of the watchmen were quietly seated drinking cider and eating nut-cakes. A little refreshment is very convenient these long nights, particularly when it rains as it does to-night. What a quiet place this Hartford is! All in quiet repose, enfolded in the arms of Morpheus. A bad night for watch; they ought to have double pay. Their attention and strict compliance to orders merits and receives the thanks of the Captain." This last is very good, considering that the Captain got around in time to take his cider and nut-cakes.

"Hailed a stiff young dandy; found him peevish and cross, and suppose he had been disappointed in his visit. Met another young dandy making for home at half-past one in good spirits; suppose he had better success.

"At 3 o'clock saw a light in the north part of Talcott buildings. In the back room perceived a man sitting by a bright fire on a trunk or bench; hailed him and desired to know if the fire was safe, but received no answer; went round to the back window and again requested to know if the fire was safe, but as before received no answer. Watched him for an hour or so, when, concluding him to be deaf and dumb or a fool, we left him, and would recommend to the Hartford Bank to look to their tenants.

"All quiet except a few gentlemen who appeared, from their noise, to be at their old and constant calling, gambling, in more than one house.

"1 to 2 A. M.—On this tour discovered 9,999 frogs, just north of Morgan-street, (commonly called New-London,) singing psalm-tunes—probably practicing on some pieces selected at the general election in New-Haven, as they were a part of the N. H. choir, according to their own account."

Hartford has undergone many changes since these records were written, yet there was probably more crime in 1820, in proportion to population, than there is at the present time, and much of it was treated more leniently than now, or rather was more generally tolerated. The principal occupation of the watch was to look out for fires and see that pedestrians were not incendiaries or midnight assassins; beyond that the records show few arrests or detentions.

A Mother Throws Vitrol in the Face of her Daughter's Lover.

From the Toronto Leader, May 13.

A shocking affair happened in front of a wholesale store on Yonge-street, yesterday forenoon, by which a young man was frightfully burnt in the face by having a tumbler thrown on him by an enraged lady, whose step-daughter it is alleged had been seduced by the victim. It seems that the young man, who is a clerk in the store above referred to, has been keeping company with a young lady—the step-daughter of a highly-respectable gentleman, but that the latter and his wife heard some things about the young man which they did not like, and consequently they forbade him the house. Nothing daunted, however, the love-stricken pair held clandestine meetings, which have been continued for some time. So much enraged did the young lady's father at length become that in fact he threatened violence to the clerk, and declared that he would shoot him. For these threats the young man made an application to the Police Magistrate to bind the old gentleman over to keep the peace, but he afterwards withdrew the application. Finally the young lady disappeared, and has been absent since last Friday—her parents asserting that she had been spirited away by her alleged seducer.

About 10 o'clock yesterday the case was brought to a climax by a cab driving up to the store above referred to and a request sent to the young man to come to speak to a lady who was desirous of seeing him on important business. He immediately stepped out, and the moment he placed his head into the cab the lady threw a tumbler full of vitrol into his face. The cab was then driven off, and the young man ran screaming into the store, calling upon his fellow-clerks for assistance, and also begging of them to arrest the offender. The greatest confusion ensued, during which no effort was made to arrest the woman, as all were intent upon relieving the sufferer, who was badly burned about the forehead and right eye. He was taken to the hospital, where his injuries were promptly attended to. He is now doing well under the treatment of Dr. ROWELL.

We learn that an assertion has been made by the husband of the lady who is charged with having committed this dreadful offense, that the injured man was mistaken when he supposed he identified her, as she had not been from home all day. No arrest had been made up to a late hour last night.

THE CAMPBELLS COMING.

They Claim to Own the Greater Part of the City of Louisville—Property Valued at Over $75,000,000 Claimed.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, May 11.

For several months past a vague report has been going the rounds that the heirs of Col. JOHN CAMPBELL, one of the first settlers of Louisville, and who, with JOHN CONNELLY, owned the tract of land that was laid off into a town, intend to institute suit to recover that part owned by CAMPBELL, and which they claim belongs to them by inheritance. These rumors have been laughed at, especially by those now owning, or claiming to own, the property in question. Until within a few days past nothing definite was known in regard to the matter, and in fact the heirs had not revealed themselves, and consequently the reports that have been put into circulation were without sufficient confirmation or semblance of truth to entitle them to a newspaper notice. At last, however, something definite has turned up, and the heirs, twenty-nine in number, are on the eve of filing a suit of ejectment in the Chancery Court against some one of those occupying the property which they claim. This, we understand from one of the heirs himself, will be done in a few days.

In order to make a test case, the heirs, or their representative, a week or so ago, leased one of the houses on the levee, which are to be torn down by order of the city to make way for the wharf, to a man named JAMES MULLOY, who is now living in it. Yesterday MULLOY sent the following notice to the Mayor:

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 10, 1870.

Hon. Mayor John G. Baxter and the Legal Representatives of the City of Louisville:

Are notified to desist at once from tearing down any buildings or walls adjacent and joining the building I am now occupying under lease from Campbell heirs, in the City of Louisville, Ky., on Bullitt-street, between Main and the river, (Nos. 7 and 5,) as you endanger the lives of my family and the interest of my lease and the property I hold under lease from Campbell heirs.

JAMES MULLOY.

When those demolishing the buildings come to that in which MULLOY is living he will refuse to move out, and they will have to procure a writ of ejectment to make him vacate. This writ the Campbell heirs will contest, and thus the matter will be brought before the courts.

Those claiming to be the heirs of JOHN CAMPBELL are not his direct descendants, but are mostly the great grandchildren of his sister, Mrs. BEARD, to whom he made over all his property. Mrs. BEARD sold her life estate to FORTUNATUS COSBY, and when she died the rightful heirs were infants, and, consequently, the property went into the hands of trustees appointed by CAMPBELL in his will. It remained in the hands of these trustees till the year 1862, when the last one died, and since that time it has been lost sight of. The heirs in question declare that they can show clear titles to all the property claimed, which is bounded about as follows: Beginning at Second-street and the river, and running south-east to the corner of Preston and Green streets, thence south to Broadway, and thence down Broadway to the Ohio River. The property at the present time, with the improvements, is valued at over $75,000,000.

Something new in this extraordinary matter will probably be developed in a few days.

Incidents of Bishop Kingley's Death.

From a letter of Dr. HENRY BANNISTER to the editor of the *Christian Advocate*, dated Beyroot, Syria, April 7, we learn for the first time the particulars of the death of Bishop KINGSLEY. He had gone from Suez and Alexandria to Jerusalem, where he joined Dr. BANNISTER in a tour of the Holy Land. On the 3d of April they arrived at Beyroot, and prepared for their departure on the 6th to Constantinople. On the morning of that day the Bishop arose in good health and set about making his final arrangement for the journey. At about 9 o'clock he began to complain of acute neuralgic pains in his left breast and side, extending through his arm to the finger ends, and before 10 o'clock his friends and companions were weeping around his corpse. Among those present at this closing of a noble life were Dr. BANNISTER, Drs. VAN DYKE and BLISS, of the American Mission, and Consul JOHNSON.

Mr. JOHNSON, the American Consul, took charge of the remains, and had a post-mortem examination made, which revealed the fact that death was produced by heart disease. It was proposed at first to embalm the body and send it home to America, but on account of the expense attending this plan, it was abandoned, and the funeral was held on the 7th of April, in the church at Beyroot, Rev. Mr. ROBERTSON conducting the services and Dr. BANNISTER making the address. The remains of the good Bishop were deposited in the beautiful inclosure of the Prussian Protestant cemetery, and his tomb will add another to the many shrines in Oriental lands at which American travelers pause with a melancholy interest. It is intended, now that the particulars of the Bishop's death have been received, to hold a memorial service in this City as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made with the sanction and approval of the family and friends of the lamented deceased.

Freaks of Lightning at Washington Heights.

The angry flash of lightning, last Tuesday afternoon, which some sensationalist reported as having startled the city at the very moment the foreman of the jury in the MCFARLAND case was pronouncing the words "Not guilty," spent its force at Washington Heights. The whole atmosphere there seemed electrified for the moment and shocks were felt by many persons. A man and boy on the road above One Hundred and Sixtieth-street were knocked down; a boy in a house in the same neighborhood received a distinct shock while fixing a fire with a poker; a man in the butcher's shop, near One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, was similarly shocked while in the act of chopping meat with an ax. One of the new telegraph fire-alarm poles was struck, the wires melted and the glass fastenings splintered. The lightning ran around the iron railing on the roof of a new house near the brick church, but without doing injury. The main bolt of electricity struck the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, near One Hundred and Seventieth-street, burst the water-tank, letting the water run over the floors and doing other damage. One part of the lightning ran down to the cellar and split the Croton pipe, while another part flashed along the gas-pipes into the chapel and then passed off with an explosion. Fortunately no one in the building was injured, while if the chapel had been occupied at the time, the stroke might have produced fatal results.

Robbing an Errand Boy.

MORRIS COHEN, an errand boy in the employ of DANIEL MARX, No. 27 Lispenard-street, was sent to deliver a package of kid gloves, worth $100, in Williamsburg, and when at the corner of Houston-street and Avenue D, was accosted by a man who desired him to go to the corner of Houston and Lewis streets to get a package for him, offering to hold his bundle and to reward him upon his return. The boy accepted the offer, and giving the man his gloves went in search of the pretended package, which, of course, he did not find, and equally, as a matter of course, upon his return the man had disappeared, taking the gloves with him.

Central Park Yesterday.

The fine weather of yesterday brought out hundreds of people to recreate themselves amid the beauties of Central Park. Numbers of gay equipages passed and repassed each other on the various roads and avenues, while hundreds of pedestrians took advantage of the day to enjoy the manifold beauties that this famous resort is now beginning to present. Not the least, in point of numbers, were the children, who romped and roamed over the Common under the care of their nurses, and evidently were highly pleased with the privilege of thus romping and roaming where there were none to molest or make them afraid. A number of children from a prominent boarding-school in Brooklyn, also visited the Park, their teachers accompanying them, and spent about four hours in the multifarious pleasures on the lake and elsewhere. On Saturday next, it is the intention of the Commissioners to give the first musical entertainment of the season on the Mall, when, doubtless, there will be an immense concourse of hearers to enjoy the sweet strains of the band.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 15, 1870.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The Semi-Weekly, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The Weekly Times, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late Henry J. Raymond.	
The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The reported contemplated extradition of GUSTAVE FLOURENS is contradicted by the French Government. MELLIERE and REGAULT, editors of the *Marseillaise*, with others implicated in the plot of February last, have been provisionally liberated. The examination into the cases of those implicated in the recent plot still continues in Paris. Forty-nine persons were condemned on Friday to various terms of imprisonment, and eight were acquitted....Great preparations are making for the formal official proclamation of the late vote; the Emperor will receive and make a speech on the subject to a deputation of the Corps Legislatif.... The Duke of GRAMMONT will probably be appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs.... Political disturbances occurred in Florence on Friday, participated in mainly by the students. A number of arrests were made, and the city is now called "quiet."....GARIBALDI's refusal to act against the insurrection in the Neapolitan provinces is attributed to the fact that the insurgents are, many of them, his own workmen and friends....A Lisbon telegram is to the effect that a formidable insurrection has broken out at the Island of Madeira....The response of Austria to the Pope is pronounced "cold and unsympathetic"....DIETRICHSTEIN MENSDORF has been appointed Governor of Bohemia, with head-quarters at Prague.... According to the British Blue Book just issued, the Cunard line of steamers receives an annual subsidy from the Government of £70,000, and the Inman line £35,000....The bodies of the victims of the Greek brigands reached London yesterday....Heavy shipments of silver coin from Mexico are expected in a few days....A new hall in the Temple, London, was opened, with appropriate ceremonies, by Prince CHRISTIAN yesterday.

GENERAL.

DIEGO and GASPER AGUERO were garrotted in Havana yesterday afternoon. They died bravely. A great crowd witnessed the execution. The name of the Englishman who died on Guajoba Island was HILL, and not, as has been stated, RYAN. The correspondence for New-York in the *Missouri's* mails was inspected yesterday before the sailing of the steamer.

The stable and sheds of the Union Hotel at Sing Sing were destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

An important meeting of iron masters was held at Columbia, Penn., on Friday. It was the unanimous feeling that the furnaces in that vicinity should stop work, as the current rates are not high enough to warrant further production of pig-iron.

The scarcity of water in the gulches of New-Mexico seriously interferes with mining progress.

The preliminary survey of the Denver Central and Georgetown Railway, in Colorado, has been completed, and the work will now be pushed forward rapidly. The highest grade will not exceed eighty feet.

The report that the Baltimore and Ohio Railway Company have leased the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, is denied.

RIDWOOD FISHER, City Surveyor of Denver, Colorado, was killed on Thursday last by a runaway team.

The remains of E. R. WILSON and WM. TAYLOR, who were among the killed in the recent Pacific Railway collision, near St. Louis, have been forwarded to this City, and the body of E. R. SPALDING, killed at the same time, has been sent to Boston.

Mrs. EDWARD O. WEBSTER, of Somersville, Mass., was burned to death on Wednesday night, her clothes taking fire while she was lighting a fire with a lamp. Owing to an illness from paralysis she was unable to extinguish the flames.

The Athletics of Philadelphia, beat the Pastimes of Baltimore at a game of base-ball in the former city yesterday by a score of 32 to 10.

The vote on the Lay Delegation question in East Maine Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, yesterday morning, stood 43 for to 14 against.

In the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church South, at Memphis, Tenn., the Committee on the removal of the Book Concern to Louisville, reported in favor of two houses—one in Baltimore and the other in St. Louis.

At a Fifteenth Amendment Ratification jubilee of about 2,000 colored people living on the line of the Pacific Railway, held at Sedalia, Mo., on Friday, resolutions were adopted opposing the Suffrage Amendment to the State Constitution, and declaring that they will only vote to enfranchise those lately in rebellion when the word "white" is stricken from the Constitution.

Hon. FRANKLIN T. BACKUS, an eminent lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio, and Mr. C. L. WARD, a prominent citizen of Towanda, Penn., died at their respective homes, yesterday morning.

LOUIS BANKER, an instructor in the Massachusetts House of Correction, at South Boston, was assaulted by a criminal named GRAFREY, on Friday, and received wounds which will probably prove fatal.

Six criminals, convicted of petit larceny, were punished at the whipping-post, in the New Castle, Del., jail-yard, yesterday.

The rooms of the Shoe and Leather Association of Boston, located in Pearl-street, were opened and publicly dedicated yesterday noon. Speeches were made by Gov. CLAFLIN, Hon. WILLIAM SPOONER, President of the Association, and others.

Mr. E. C. STOUTENBURG, a well-known and wealthy merchant of Newark, died of apoplexy at his house, at about 12½ o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. STOUTENBURG returned from New-York in the early part of the evening, having eaten a hearty dinner before leaving, at the Astor House. He died very suddenly, and before a physician could be procured. He was sixty-eight years of age, and had been for many years at the head of the well-known firm of STOUTENBURG, DAY & ROCK.

GEORGE C. BROWNE, aged twenty-one, was arrested yesterday by Detective DUNNE, of the Central Office, on a requisition granted from the Governor of Massachusetts, on a charge of stealing $7,000 worth of jewelry and precious stones from JAMES BROWNE, his grandfather, of Brookline, Mass. Superintendent JOURDAN handed the prisoner over to a Boston officer, who took him back by the night boat.

The trunks of W. SPLENDA, the German passenger on the New-Jersey Railroad who committed suicide at Rahway on Thursday night, have been obtained, and are now in the possession of the Coroner of Rahway. In the trunks were found between $8,000 and $9,000 in gold and silver, several watches and some jewelers' tools. The body has been sent to Springfield, Ill.

Education at the South.

We have long maintained that the lack of popular education at the South is one of the chief causes of its falling behind in the race with the North for material and political supremacy. With decided advantages over us, in other respects, the South was badly handicapped, and had to contend with the stolid ignorance of a numerous class of "poor whites," who were denied the opportunity of rising above a condition almost as degraded as that of the slaves. The large land-holders were generally men of wealth, and lived in comparative isolation. They could afford private tutors and governesses for their children during childhood, and as soon as they were old enough, most of them were sent to Northern seminaries of learning, leaving the poorer classes almost unprovided for. When we add to these "poor whites" the four millions of slaves, who were, as a rule, absolutely prohibited from learning even to read, it is easy to imagine a state of society repressive of enterprise, and lacking in those elements of growth which have contributed so much to the wealth and power of the North.

It was this which checked labor emigration—of all other helps to progress, the most desirable in the development of new countries,—and turned it into the free West, where the descendants of New-England had carried the school-house. The result was, that the South became an oligarchy in which the political power was wielded by the few, while the North became the prosperous home of free labor and of educated political ideas. These ideas finally prevailed at the polls, and led to that sectional political ascendency which the South pretended drove it into rebellion. All this was bad enough before the war, but when emancipation set four millions of negroes free, and forced them to enter into competition in the labor market—and especially when they were armed with the ballot as a means of protecting themselves from the aggressions of their former masters,—the evil results of popular ignorance, which had arisen from their previous social system, became alarming.

In this emergency, the grand and timely benefaction of GEORGE PEABODY was bestowed upon the South. The most thoughtful men in that region had been studying the problem which confronted them with serious attention. Mr. PEABODY's bequest to the cause of popular education at the South wrought a change in the general sentiment, and stimulated a hearty co-operation. Most of the new Constitutions of the States, provided for the establishment of a system similar to that which prevails in the Northern States. The people see that in the present condition of affairs, popular education is indispensable to the good order of society, as well as to the political safety of the States. To be a secure repository of political power, the citizen must be educated, and the principle that property ought to pay toward the education of all, is becoming generally recognized.

We notice that the attention of the most influential portion of the Southern Press, and of the most intelligent Southern citizens, is being directed to this subject, and that they are urging speedy action. The Richmond *Enquirer* makes an earnest appeal for free schools, as the most potent agency which can be devised for effectively dealing with the new relations and new duties of the white people toward the negro. It recommends prompt measures in order to forestall the national scheme which has been suggested in Congress, very naturally preferring to retain the control of the educational system by the State. These demonstrations are full of significance, and point to a speedy reconciliation of those differences between the two sections which are now the chief obstacles in the pathway of our national progress.

The Wonders of the Sea-Shore.

"The sea's swift fringe of foaming lace" is beginning to be thought of with longing expectation. The ladies and children are beginning to ask where they are to go. The head of the family—if Miss ANTHONY and Mr. TILTON will allow that there can be such a thing—is trying to guess by what hotel-keeper he will have a chance of being least victimized. Meanwhile, from Long Branch, and Newport, and Cape May, there floats on the breeze the busy note of preparation. There are to be rare sports, we are told, at each of these popular resorts. At Long Branch, especially, which is the grand playground of our *Bourgeoisie*, the Mecca of dusty citizens who go down one night and come up next morning, there are to be all manner of festivities. The race-course there—thanks to the public spirit and long purse of a prominent sporting man—is nearly ready. New restaurants, bowling alleys and billiard rooms have sprung up with the fragility and speed characteristic of the modern contractor. The talked-of Opera-house is indeed a thing of the future. But we hear of divers dramatic entertainments notwithstanding. Gentlemen whose countenances are familiar in the *coulisses* of the Academy and the French Theater, have already presented themselves at the "Branch," and bargained with their usual tact for the large halls on convenient nights of the season. The concert people, distracted between praises of themselves and ingenuous laudations of the merits of rival piano-makers, are already calculating the respective advantages of the different great hotels, before resolving where to pitch their tents. Even the barrel-organ men, thanks to Apollo, are beginning to strap up their abominations, and for once, like the Arabs, to silently steal away.

Meanwhile, in the direction of Newport and New-London, the signs of coming pleasure are as plentiful and various. Fresh accommodations for the inn-seeking public have been prepared in both these delightful watering-places, and indeed in most of the others along the shore; and numerous beautiful new villas and rustic cottages will be found to have sprung up, almost like the palace of Aladdin, to adorn spaces that were vacant last season. Long Island Sound is the favorite cruising ground of our yacht clubs, and what with the accomplished victory of the *Sappho*, and the expected victory of the *Dauntless*, the building of several splendid boats during the Winter, and the improvement of many winners of previous honors—a yachting season is anticipated of uncommon brilliancy. The army, the magistracy of New-York, and citizens in active business may be better represented at Long Branch this season than at the lovely beaches on the Sound; but the latter will be more in favor with the navy and yachtsmen, and with people in general of comparative leisure. Several capital races have already been planned, and there will be fine balls and other festive celebrations, in compliment to the different squadrons, at Newport, New-London and other neighboring localities. The prospects, then, are that the season will be extremely lively at all the sea-side resorts adjacent to the noble Bay of New-York. Pleasure-seekers will have no difficulty in suiting their respective tastes, or, if the hotel-keepers are wise, their respective means; and the periodic mental refreshment and physical building up, which to this nervous, hurried and overworked American life of ours is so peculiarly necessary, will, we may hope, be within the reach of all. But apart from the tourists who may elect to enjoy the wonders and the pastimes of the shore, there will of course be those who will seek their Helicon in the interior, by the springs of Saratoga or the shades of Lebanon or Sharon. For these, too, there will be ample provision; and although their sports may wear a sedater air than those pursued by the briny Hippocrene of Long Branch and Newport, they may be quite as satisfactory and quite as healthful.

The prosperity of the season is tolerably well assured; but there is still room for doubts, and these can only be resolved by the action of the hotel-keepers, or, indeed, of all who purvey food and lodging at the watering-places. If they are extortionate, they can do much to destroy their own harvest. We trust, therefore, that they will not make haste to kill their golden goose, but give him a fair chance to keep on laying eggs until the close of the Summer.

Wanted—Public Spirit in Local Affairs.

The *World* says "It is idle to complain of such men (as Messrs. TAYLOR, PHELPS, and OTTENDORFER) for declining to surrender their time to City affairs. They act on their own judgment of their pecuniary interests." But it seems to us that in this matter such men should be governed by a higher motive than pecuniary interest. There are times when a conscientious citizen has no right to refuse his services to the community if asked; and such a time is now. These gentlemen were nominated as representative men of a class that has suffered most from municipal misgovernment, and has been most clamorous for reform; and when the chance was offered them of rescuing their fellow tax-payers from spoliation they were bound by every moral obligation to seize it. But the wrong they have done does not consist only, or even chiefly, in this. It is in the fatal precedent they have set for other good men to justify a like defection hereafter, if, indeed, it is not made a pretext by Tammany for refusing to nominate good men ever again. If the better class of citizens persist in holding aloof from public affairs, it is hard to see how they are ever to be wrested from the control of the ignorant or vicious. The action of these Democratic nominees, certainly compares unfavorably with that of the gentlemen named on the Republican ticket. They are equally men of wealth and extensive business, whose pecuniary interests will be as apt to suffer in the event of their election as Mr. TAYLOR's or Mr. PHELPS'. Yet they are willing to make the sacrifice for the public good. Our honest Democratic, tax-paying friends, have now a chance to show whether they prefer probity to party. If they look out for their pecuniary interests as carefully as their three recreant champions, we shall at last secure an honest administration of City affairs.

Publication of Unclaimed Dividends and Deposits.

Mr. FENTON's bill, requiring the publication of unclaimed dividends and deposits, contains features which will be probably acceptable on some grounds and objectionable on others. The proposal is that a list of dividends upon United States Securities which have been unclaimed for two years shall be published once a year for six consecutive weeks in some Washington newspaper, after presentation to Congress. The same course is to be followed in respect of deposits, dividends and interest, by all banks, companies, corporations or associations, now or to be chartered by act of Congress, except that the place of publication is to depend upon the locality of the institution. Protection of the interests of the heirs or relatives of intestates is of course the main purpose of a measure of this kind, and from that point of view it seems desirable. There may, undoubtedly, be cases where the first knowledge of these unclaimed amounts would be gained from the published lists, although there are scarcely likely to be very many of this kind. That there might be considerable sums unclaimed is very true, especially considering the very short time allowed—two years—before publication; but the owners would be living, and have simply neglected to apply for their money, or intentionally avoided doing so. The time, to be practically useful, should be extended, for the term unclaimed hardly applies to a deposit, or a bond which happens to be left undisturbed for twenty-four months.

And here another point arises which the bill does not meet. Publication made, what is to follow? Must the depositor or bondholder immediately draw his dividend, whether he wishes or not—and, if he does not, is his name to be published every year thereafter until he does? This is of consequence, because, in addition to the trouble which the owner may wish to avoid, or the expenses of collection which in his case may be necessary, there is the cost of advertising to be deducted from the sum unclaimed. This latter may, indeed, become an annual expense, extending over a very considerable period, and ultimately form a serious deduction from the original sum. At all events any law upon this subject requires very peculiar and careful action. The relations between banks and their customers are, in their very nature, of a private description, and any step toward destroying that privacy must be taken with great caution. It should be shown that there are existing evils which publication would remedy, and that the good to be effected would not be overbalanced by possible injury.

Volcanic France.

Details furnished by the latest European files leave little doubt as to the existence of a deep and desperate plot on the life of the French Emperor, which was intended to give a diabolical emphasis to the negative vote of Paris on the day of the *plebiscitum*. Taken in connection with the late disturbances in the districts which seem determined to rival the ancient pre-eminence of the Faubourg St. Antoine, as a hot-bed of revolution, this insane scheming of republican plotters begins to merit a condemnation as emphatic as could be meted out to the most grinding despotism. For it is, indeed, the most complete apology for absolutism when the so-called friends of freedom become the deadliest foes of social order.

Whatever theoretical views the French irreconcilables may entertain on the subject of tyrannicide, it is difficult to overstate the reckless folly of men who, instead of waiting for the verdict of the French people, given through the ballot-box, intended to make it unnecessary by a dastardly assassination. Public sentiment would brand as a scoundrel of the deepest dye, the man who should overturn a line of railroad cars merely because he had a personal grudge against one of the passengers. How much greater is the criminality of such men as FLOURENS, who, after exciting a revolt as hopeless as it was uncalled for, make themselves safe, and not only leave their helpless dupes to suffer, but continue from a position of secure distance to promote schemes which they have not the courage to assist in carrying out.

The Emperor in his revolutionary days never stooped to tactics so base as this, and whatever faults of his period of power he may have to atone for, his present attitude is nobleness itself when compared with that of his implacable adversaries. With a majority of four-fifths of the French people at his back, the imperial head of a parliamentary Government must be accepted at home and abroad, whether people like it or not, as the deliberate choice of a great nation. It is worse than madness, therefore, for any handful of plotters, whether in Belleville or Leicester-square, to attempt to force on a crisis in which the infant liberty of France would be strangled, and the repression of an oligarchy or the absolutism of a despot take its place. The scheme of the London conspirators and the equally deplorable struggle in the streets a few days ago are among the things which give the Napoleonic dynasty a stronger hold than ever on the reflecting and intelligent minds of France. Temperate and statesmanlike policy has been looked for in vain from the men who aspire to found the new Republic. The most moderate among them have been denounced as renegades—the violent and headstrong are the idols of the Parisian masses. On the other hand, the Empire is progressive and liberal, and watching the current of its policy and the tactics of its opponents, no unprejudiced observer can fail to understand why it outnumbers them by six millions of votes, and how its continued existence affords the only apparent barrier between France and anarchy.

The Divorce Problem.

In one of COOPER's novels a story is told of an Episcopal and a Presbyterian clergyman who, engaging in controversy, argue to such effect that each converts the other. New-York and Indiana seem about to make a like exchange of convictions on the question of divorce. For while Mrs. STANTON and her fellow-suffragists are clamoring for such a change in our State law as shall make the marriage tie as dissoluble as a commercial partnership, many good people of Indiana are petitioning the Legislature to establish adultery as the sole ground of divorce. That is to say, while New-York sighs for the license of Indiana, Indiana yearns for the strictness of New-York. It is a curious and interesting example of the fluctuations of human opinion, and gives room for much diverting speculation. We may yet see the time when New-York divorces shall be as cheap as Indiana divorces are said to be now, and when connubial misery shall be converted into celibate bliss, as rapidly here as in Chicago.

Seriously, however, the moral of the business seems to be this: that the regulation of divorce should be a matter of Federal and not of State jurisdiction. Why should we not have a general divorce law as well a general bankrupt law? The marriage question underlies the whole structure of society and involves the well-being of every individual in the nation. Here, if anywhere, uniformity in the law seems desirable. Once make divorce cognizable only by the Federal Courts, and the troubles arising from the conflict of laws, of which unwitting bigamy is not the least, as well as the scandals resulting from evasion of jurisdiction, would cease. Of course, the great difficulty of a divorce is the disposition to be made of the children. And two or three recent habeas corpus cases show how easily an order, on the subject, of the Court of one State is defied by simply stepping over the boundary line into another State, and how unwieldy are the remedial processes of the law as it stands.

The Greek Government and Brigandage.

The murder by Greek brigands of a party of distinguished tourists was sufficiently startling and horrible, but the deed involves something more than attaches to ordinary crime. The system of brigandage in Greece has always excited the wonder of foreign nations, and, indeed, some contempt for a Government which either would not or could not enforce its extinction. But the reason why a large part of the population are freebooters is tolerably well understood. The kingdom is notoriously ill-governed. Instead of promoting internal improvements, the Government has directed its attention to schemes of which opposition to Turkish rule in Europe was the object. The roads which are so essential to the prosperity of the agricultural districts are not made; the peasantry are sunk in the deepest poverty, and too often find lawlessness more profitable than honest toil. These circumstances alone would suffice for fostering a powerful criminal class; but when, in addition, the brigands were tolerated by their admission into the ranks of volunteers for Crete, they assumed a new character. At the conclusion of the war they returned to their former habits, with what must be regarded as a quasi approval. Moreover, they constituted a political element, of which the Greek opposition was not slow to avail itself. It is even now charged against the Minister of War that he had relations with the particular band lately killed, which he would not care to acknowledge. In short, the Government and prominent men are considered in great measure responsible for the recent murder by neglect to repress brigandage, and further, by the vacillating course adopted in respect to the relief of the prisoners.

The official and social prominence of these last victims of Greek nepotism of course causes great excitement, and some complications between European Powers also appear not unlikely. The question of a temporary occupation, even, of the Island is discussed, as also is the withdrawal from Greece as a State with which no civilized Power could hold intercourse. This latter, is, however, deemed not expedient by those European writers who suffer under a continual nightmare of Russian encroachment, and they recommend instead that the protecting Powers make certain demands covering the dismissal of the War Minister, the erection of monuments to the slain, and the extinction of brigandage. The War Minister, however, anticipated possible action with reference to himself by resigning, so that retribution in some sort has overtaken him. What other measures are to follow remain to be seen, and meanwhile tourists, our own included, may be warned not to trust themselves within the reach of armed bands, who call themselves patriots, but who are by instinct and profession simply wandering cutthroats and thieves.

The so-called Conservative editors of Louisiana have been holding a Convention at New-Orleans. It adjourned after passing a series of resolutions favoring the creation of a third political party in the State, the chief aim of which will be to put an end to the gross corruptions which have been practiced in the Legislature, and notably by the Democrats. The Baton Rouge *Advocate* opposes the movement for the reason that it will weaken the Democrats, and urges that the reform be made inside the party, by a thorough reorganization. It is the old story over again, and repeats the experience of the party at Albany last Winter. Long abstinence from the public crib has made the Louisiana Democrats as hungry as their brethern were in this State, and the consequence is that their rapacity knows no bounds. We predict that the proposed new movement will fail to effect the desired reform.

Ex-President JOHNSON is reported to have settled quietly at his old home in Greenville, Tenn., in comfortable circumstances. He has a large farm of 350 acres, about six miles from the village, on which is a flouring-mill, which is in charge of his son-in-law, Ex-Senator PATTERSON. It is reported that Mr. JOHNSON is about to establish a bank, for which he has the requisite capital. He is also said to be writing a book in vindication of his Administration, which we presume will be as successful as the similar effort by Mr. BUCHANAN. He still cherishes his ancient political ambition, and is looking to a seat in Congress. If he should succeed, his presence in either House would be the signal for a lively time, for he is yet full of vigor, and one of the most pugnacious men on record. We hope, for the sake of peace, that he will not speedily reappear at Washington.

It seems that the nation has another destitute widow on its hands, whose case appeals most strongly for sympathy and aid. Mrs. Gen. THOMAS is said to have been left in destitute circumstances, and her case calls for an exercise of the same liberality which was extended to Mrs. STANTON and Mrs. RAWLINS. Gen. THOMAS was obliged to rely solely upon his pay during all the time he was in the army, neither he nor his wife having other resources. We can readily understand that under such circumstances the widow should be left poor. The Washington *Chronicle* says:

> "This is not a Government which provides munificently for the families of its heroes, and although Mrs. THOMAS is far too genuine a lady to ever let escape a word of complaint, it is still apparent that her comfort in future will depend more than has been generally supposed upon the generosity of her friends."

Chicago papers are discussing the propriety of selling the beautiful promontory on the shore of Lake Michigan, which contains the grave of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, to raise money to build him a monument. The land belongs to the State, and was formally dedicated four years ago in the presence of a great throng from all parts of the country, the President of the United States and his Cabinet participating. It seems almost like desecration to divert it from its original purpose for lack of $50,000 to complete the monument. It is an imputation upon the whole country, but especially upon the rich State of Illinois, and upon its commercial emporium, the City of Chicago, that such a proposition should be seriously discussed.

MILLAIS, the painter, in spite of much adverse criticism, and partly, perhaps, because of it, still retains his popularity with the English public. Hardly any artist whose pictures have hung on the walls of the Academy has been more laughed at than he, or more admired. Two of his contributions this year, however, appear to receive nothing but applause. The subjects are "The Flood" and "The Boyhood of Raleigh," and all the criticisms as we have seen, are warm in eulogy of both pictures. MILLAIS, as we have taken occasion to say before, is to painting much what Mr. FECHTER is to acting—an innovater, if the revival of things old can be termed innovation. Preraphaelitism, in the eyes of its disciples, is but a return to nature, and so a breaking of the idols of convention. FECHTER and MILLAIS are both iconoclasts in their way, and are further alike in this—that each is better esteemed as he is better understood.

OBITUARY.

Nestor Roqueplan, Journalist.

The mails bring tidings of the very sudden death of M. ROQUEPLAN, whom the *Pall Mall Gazette*, in a brief but very accurate sketch of the deceased, aptly designates as the most Parisian of all Parisians. M. ROQUEPLAN, according to that journal, was born in 1804; but nobody knew his real age until his death, for he was most careful neither to speak of it nor even to let it be seen. His dress, his manners, and even his face were calculated to deceive on this point his best friends. M. ROQUEPLAN has always been of opinion that advanced age is neither fashionable nor artistic, and that it was an offense to the æsthetic feelings of one's fellow-beings to let it be seen. Nobody knew Paris so well, nobody loved it more, and nobody has been so servilely devoted to all the caprices of that capricious city. During the last years a slight twitching of one eyelid and of the upper lip somewhat altered the lively expression of his face, but in all other respects he remained still the truest representative of the beaux of the reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE. Few things became ever really popular in a certain part of Parisian society if they did not enjoy the approbation of M. ROQUEPLAN; just as few witty boulevard words have ever come into circulation without being created or indorsed by him. *Parisine, Lorette, Petit Creve* are his creations. This, too, was the famous maxim: "Ingratitude is independence of the heart," and there is reason to think, sad to say, that this and kindred egotistical maxims were rarely kept out of practice by their coiner. It is perhaps not so very difficult to attain in Paris the reputation of an *homme d'esprit* in the sense in which M. ROQUEPLAN had it; but to preserve this reputation for nearly half a century is a fate reserved probably for very few even of the most witty Frenchmen. M. ROQUEPLAN was born at Malemort, (Bouches du Rhône.) In youth he studied for the Bar; but toward the end of the Restoration he tried some literary work, and, in company with M. LATOUCHE, became one of the editors of the old *Figaro*. But that satirical paper had so many prosecutions to answer that M. ROQUEPLAN left it in 1832, and devoted himself almost exclusively to the theater—in the beginning merely as a dilettante. In 1840, however, the Ministry offered him the direction of the Variétés, and that house has scarcely ever had such a success as under his management. In 1847 he passed to the Opera, where he had to make his way through the hard time of the crisis which followed the Revolution of February. It was he who brought out the "Prophète," "Sapho," and the "Vêpres Siciliennes." With his management also are connected the names of ALBONI, CRUVELLI and many others. He remained at the Opera till 1854, and in 1857 succeeded M. PERRIN in the management of the Opera Comique. He held this post not long, however, and with no particular success. About four years since M. ROQUEPLAN published *Parisine*, a volume of Lutetian sketches, all of which were as truthful and characteristic as his earliest reproductions of Parisian scenes and representative types. Soon afterward, he assumed the management of the Châtelet Theater, which he directed, officiating also as critic of the *Constitutionnel*, until the day of his death.

A Letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

The following reply of Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER to an invitation to be present at the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of Indianapolis, Ind., on the 7th of June, we quote from the *Sentinel* of that city:

BROOKLYN, L. I., May 6, 1870.

James Blake, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: If I could follow the suggestions of my feelings, I should certainly be present at the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Indianapolis; but I am detained by imperative engagements, yet in spirit and enthusiasm I shall certainly be with you.

The years which I spent in Indianapolis—almost the first of my public life—will always be memorable, and I must needs feel toward your city as I cannot toward any other. Indianapolis has quite outgrown my knowledge. I think of it as it was from 1840 to 1850, and while I recognize the value and beauty of the changes which have taken place in later years, you will, I know, sympathize with me when I say that I am more interested in old Indianapolis than in the new.

Your memory goes back to the beginning; you saw the streets cut out of the primeval forest. I came in time to see the stumps that were left, and to become acquainted with not a few of them by running on to them in dark nights. If I were to rehearse all the memories that arise, a book would scarcely suffice. I hope that you may have a memorable day, and that the services may be worthy of the dear old city hewn out of the forest. I am very truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The San Domingo Question.

Frm the New-York Standard.

The Republican Party, and the friends of Gen. GRANT's Administration, will take notice that every attempt to bring the House to a vote upon the question of annexing San Domingo, is resisted by Democrats. If this is simply a national measure, to be opposed by all parties upon national grounds, why is it that the Democrats are so persistent in their efforts to defeat even a resolution for its consideration? The Democrats regard it as the act of a Republican Administration, and endeavor to prevent its consideration as a part of the tactics of an opposition party.

The Republicans owe it to the country to make San Domingo a party question. The Democrats, by their persistent efforts to defeat it, stultify their own record, and Gen. BUTLER and the Administration are doing now simply what the Democrats themselves did to secure the annexation of Texas. The country needs San Domingo, the President represents the country in his efforts to obtain it, and the Republicans, being in power, owe it to the Administration to secure it. The Democrats, in their efforts to prevent that action, are consistent as a party, but their persistency should only stimulate our Republican friends to renewed efforts in its favor.

The Fenians En Route for the Red River.

We are assured that a Fenian movement is imminent. Gen. JOHN O'NEILL and his Chief of Staff, Gen. J. J. DONNELLY, of Utica, leave this City this evening for the West. They go thither to effect a complete concentration of the forces designed to oppose the British expedition against the Red River insurgents, and to assume command of them. The many couriers who have hitherto been reported as leaving for various points bore dispatches to those leaders North and West commanding detachments of the "I. R. A." to take part in the coming struggle. To facilitate and hasten the fulfillment of the instructions contained in them will be the General's first business. We learn that even now the Fenians are moving from all points toward the Red River, which is O'NEILL's ultimate destination. This we learn from reliable sources. A feint may be made on the eastern frontier by another party, but the Red River will be the scene of the real attack.

A Lilliputian Ship on the Atlantic.

A vessel is about to start from Liverpool for this City, where it is expected to arrive within the next forty days, which measures only twenty feet from bow to stern, and will be manned by two men—the owner, Capt. PIMOREZ, and Capt. J. C. BULKLEY—whose skill is expected to guide the frail craft safely across the Atlantic. The only other living thing on board is a Newfoundland dog. The tiny vessel is called the *City of Ragusa*, and is rigged as a yawl, capable of spreading about seventy yards of canvass. There is also a two-bladed propeller, which can be worked by hand in case of necessity, but which may be hoisted out of the water so as not to be a drag when the wind is favorable. The vessel is covered throughout its whole length and lined inside to the flooring, and has a cockpit amidships. The limited space below is fitted up with as much comfort as circumstances will allow. There is a patent cook-stove on board, and provisions for three months. A snug sleeping-place is furnished for the skipper, when not on the watch. The tanks of the vessel are capable of holding one hundred gallons of water, which can be allowed to escape in case of necessity, and the working of the propeller acts as a pump to keep the hold dry. The owner of the *Ragusa* and Capt. BULKLEY have carefully studied their course and feel confident of reaching New-York in safety.

AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic and Musical.

The dramatic season draws to a close. In many respects it has been one to look back upon with pride and satisfaction. What may be regarded as the regular metropolitan series of performances as illustrated at Booth's Theatre in tragedy, at Wallack's and the Fifth-avenue in comedy, at Niblo's and the Grand Opera house in miscellaneous spectacle, and at the Olympic in burlesque, has been remarkably and uniformly successful. Mr. BOOTH's revivals of Shakespeare have been characterized by much taste, research and munificence. "Hamlet" and "Macbeth" have been very finely done, indeed, and "A New Way to pay Old Debts" and "The Lady of Lyons" have given variety to the concluding nights allotted to the manager's clever impersonations. Mr. HACKETT has played here with all his old force and humor during the season, Mrs. WALLER has pleased many by her assumption of some of Miss CUSHMAN's favorite parts, and Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE is now bringing a long and brilliant campaign to a close by a succession of comic portraitures, in which he is, on the whole, without a rival. At Wallack's, nearly all the new pieces have been warmly received. Mr. ROBERTSON's comedies gave the season a good start, and the impetus was well sustained by the representations of Mr. WALLACK himself, who played with great acceptance to the audience, a protracted engagement. Of late, some of the old comedies have been brought forward with the usual happy results, and the last attraction brought out—Capt. LEICESTER VERNON's serio-comedy of "The Lancers"—has made an impression of a kind rather unusual at so late a period in the season. One or two other plays are still held in reserve, however, since, like a prudent General, Mr. WALLACK always has an eye to possible emergencies. The house will close in June, and afterward Mr. THEODORE MOSS will undertake his usual Summer enterprise, bringing out as his first card the attractive drama called "The Red Light," in which Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM and a strong company are to appear. Mr. BROUGHAM is, we hear, engaged for Mr. WALLACK's next regular season. We regret to learn that Mr. J. W. WALLACK goes to Boston for the same term. At the Fifth-avenue Theater Mr. DALY has made a decided and abiding success with his adaptation of "Frou Frou," a success which becomes more creditable when we know that two other versions of the same play, lately brought out in London, have proved bad failures. Miss AGNES ETHEL has made great steps in her profession by her performance of the heroine of "Frou Frou," and has contributed largely to the protracted hold it has maintained on public favor. Mr. CLARKE, Mr. JAMES LEWIS, Mr. DAVIDGE, Mrs. GILBERT, and Miss KATE NEWTON, have also acted well their parts, and deserve all the credit they have received. To-morrow night the veteran GEORGE HOLLAND has a benefit, which we trust will be a benefit, indeed. Mr. DALY promises, before winding up his season, to give GOLDSMITH's "Good-Natured Man," and SARDOU's "Fernande." A great variety of plays have been given at Niblo's during the season; but the great event here has been the appearance of Mr. FECHTER, whom Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER have had the honor of introducing to the American stage. The profound effect produced by this admirable artist, in spite of a considerable difference of opinion respecting the nature and degree of his merits, cannot be disputed. We will not attempt in this summary to repeat what has already been expressed at some length in our columns concerning the abilities and style of Mr. FECHTER, and the manner in which he has interpreted his various characters. His first brief engagement at Niblo's has been followed, after an intervening provincial tour, by a series of performances at the French Theater, which are still in progress. Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her troupe are now in possession of Niblo's, where their last novelty—a melodrama written by DUMAS *pére*, and called "Mosquito"—has been drawing capital houses, and bids fair to do so for an indefinite time to come. Mr. GEORGE L. FOX has proved a great card at the Olympic, where his burlesques of "Hamlet" and "Macbeth," have delighted crowds of people for several months past. It has long seemed as if the attraction of these whimsical conceptions would never cease, but we observe that Mr. FOX is taking a rest at last, and that Mrs. JAMES A. OATES' Burlesque Company, which advertises for every performance "choice selections from the Grand Opera to the broadest burlesque, the drolleries of which are never allowed to lapse into dullness for the lack of variety," and begins with a production called "The Fair One with the Blonde Wig," opens at the Olympic tomorrow night. The gorgeous spectacle of the "Twelve Temptations," the attractions of which have been varied from time to time with much skill and enterprise, has made what promised to be a failing season a highly prosperous one at the Grand Opera-house. We have nothing to add to the opinions that we expressed in full on the first production of this drama. It is undeniable that it has pleased the popular appetite, and in spite of its great expense, made plenty of money for the treasury of the opera-house. These facts are, we suppose, sufficiently gratifying to the management to enable it readily to dispense with encomiums that might be, and occasionally are, bestowed on managers who temper with some æsthetic perception and moral delicacy their instincts for money-getting. The "Twelve Temptations" are good, we suppose, to dazzle and ravish gaping crowds, chiefly now from the country, as long as to midsummer. We have no hesitancy in saying that so far as boldness in expenditure, and in some other things ought to command success, that which has attended this curious spectacle is thoroughly deserved.

YESTERDAY'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

Two performances of two of the heaviest works of the operatic repertory were given at the Academy of Music, yesterday, by Mme. PAREPA-ROSA and her associates. In the afternoon these artists sang "Don Giovanni," and in the evening they interpreted "Oberon." To sing within twelve hours *Donna Anna* and *Reiza* is to accomplish a great feat. Its successful performance amply atoned for the defects of the representations in other respects. The rendering of "Oberon," which has already been written of here, was, be it said, far from unsatisfactory; but it can be declared with all indulgence that only the superb voice, the grand method and the rare intelligence of Mme. ROSA rescued from positive disapproval the entertainment of which "Don Giovanni" was the subject. Mr. NORDBLOM, who was *Don Octavio*, sang, it is true, the familiar romance with good taste, and Miss HERSEE embodied *Zerlina* with an *espièglerie* that would not have been unworthy of notice on a smaller stage; but, with the exception of these two performers, Mme. ROSA, who was recalled several times during the representation, had very weak assistance. Mr. LAWRENCE as *Don Giovanni* was conspicuously inadequate to the part; so inelegant a *roué* could not in a life-time supply names enough to fill a leaf from his Leporello's note-book. And Mr. CAMPBELL, who personated *Leporello* was as unequal to his task as Mr. LAWRENCE to his, and deficient in quality of voice and in humor. In the evening, as already stated, "Oberon" was sung in presence of a very large audience, Mme. ROSA's apostrophe to the ocean producing its wonted impression..Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ acted last evening in TOM. TAYLOR's drama of "Plot and Passion." The story of the piece is that of a French noblewoman, who becomes the tool of FOUCHE, the Minister of Police, and is compelled, as his spy, to jeopardize the life of her suitor, until the final scenes, in which she saves him. Miss LECLERCQ was *Mme. de Fontange*, and sustained the part—a very difficult one—with a simplicity, earnestness and refinement that no artist we could name is as notable for possessing and for displaying on all occasions. Vast experience on the stage has undoubtedly done much toward establishing Miss LECLERCQ's rank in art, but it is hardly to be doubted that [illegible] with unusual [illegible] of [illegible] may give it some life. [illegible] sing "Il Trovatore" at the Academy to-morrow. To-morrow, also, the bill at [illegible] will be changed, Mr. CLARKE appearing in "Fox versus Goose," and in "Lost [illegible]." The Olympic Theater will be [illegible] to-morrow evening, by Mrs. JAMES OATES and a burlesque company, [illegible] are to interpret "The Fair One with the Golden Wig." Mrs. OATES and her associates have just terminated a series of very successful performances in Philadelphia. No other [illegible] solicits immediate notice....The farewell concert by Miss CARLOTTA PATTI and MM. [illegible] and SARASATE is to take place at Steinway Hall on Saturday evening next. Miss CARLOTTA PATTI and these performers depart for [illegible] by the steamer starting forty-eight hours afterward, and the same vessel bears to Rio de Janeiro Signor FERRANTI, a baritone, whose [illegible] voice, faultless method and genuine [illegible] humor were referred to with admiration a few weeks ago. Signor FERRANTI was first heard in concert in this City simultaneously with Mme. ROSA, whom he accompanied to the United States. His earliest triumphs, we believe, were achieved in Brazil, and after years confirmed their genuineness by [illegible] London and Paris opinions. Returned [illegible] recently from Italy, whither he had gone to seek repose, his absence from New-York will, we trust, be temporary only, in spite of the high appreciation and warm sentiments of friendship of which he is the object in sunny Rio. Signor FERRANTI, we hope, will be listened to in opera in the Fall....A complimentary benefit to Col. T. ALLSTON BROWN, a well-known writer on dramatic affairs, is to be tendered him by the managers of all the local places of amusement on the afternoon and evening of Tuesday fortnight. The afternoon entertainment will consist of the most comprehensive minstrel representations ever given in this country, and will be participated in by the forces of the San Francisco, Bryant's, Kelly and Leon, and Hooley Minstrels, while an "olio bill" will introduce a host of volunteers. In the evening the attraction will be a farewell performance by FECHTER, who sails for Europe two days later, and a performance by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and Mr. HARRY BECKETT. The programme, it will be seen, will lack neither length, variety nor interest in other respects....Some time ago about 500 Israelite emigrants from West Russia arrived in this City, having been forced to flee from their native land by oppression. These people are now entirely destitute, and in order to assist them several philanthropic gentlemen have arranged to give a grand concert at Irving Hall, to take place on Tuesday evening week. Professionals and amateurs have volunteered their services, and there is every indication that the affair will be eminently successful. Tickets are to be had at the principal music stores.

Domestic Gossip.

Mrs. GLADSTANE and the ZAVISTOWSKIS and Mr. FRANK MAYO are acting in California....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU was last week at McVicker's Theater, in Chicago....Mr. J. EMMETT and "Fritz" continue at the Arch-street Theater, in Philadelphia....Mrs. WALLER acts in Springfield, Mass., on Thursday....Toledo is about to have a new opera-house....Miss JEAN HOSMER is at St. Paul, Minn....Tuesday, the HOWARD [illegible] visit Rochester....Albany is about to be [illegible] by a new theater in South Pearl, near Alexander-street. Mondays and Thursdays German performances are to take place in it, Miss MERRY's English company appearing on the remaining nights of each week....The [illegible] Opera Troupe will sing in Baltimore this week....Mr. FELIX ROGERS and Miss JENNIE WILLMORE were last week at the Holliday-street Theater, in Baltimore....Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS sails for England on Wednesday. She has lately acted *Frou Frou*....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN is at the Albany Academy of Music....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was last week at the Pittsburg Opera-house....Miss EMILIE MELVILLE is acting in Nevada....Mr. JEFFERSON was last week in Cincinnati....The Lydia Thompson troupe occupy Selwyn's Theater, in Boston, this Summer....Miss ELISE HOLT acts this week at Selwyn's....The Richmond benefit at the Holliday-street Theater, in Baltimore, netted $3,470......Miss FANNY HERRING acted last week at Scranton, Penn......The Boston *Commonwealth* says: "Miss LECLERCQ is said to be one of three sisters, whom FECHTER found ballet-dancing in London, eleven years ago, and whom he has since carefully educated to her present high position. For eight or nine years she has worked upon a regular contract for one-fifth of his profits."....The Boston *Traveller* says: "Mr. FECHTER will not return to Europe after his present New-York engagement, as he intended. His new duties and responsibilities at Mr. ARTHUR CHENEY's theater, and the zeal and organizing activity he purposes to bring to the management of that establishment, will require his constant presence here. Mr. FECHTER will probably pass the Summer months in Boston or at some of its neighboring sea-side resorts. Miss LECLERCQ will also relinquish her homeward visit this Summer and remain in Boston."

Notes from Abroad.

THE NEW LONDON THEATER.

The London papers all print descriptions of the new Vaudeville Theater. It has been erected upon the site occupied by Nos. 403 and 404 Strand, and the premises of the defunct Ben-[illegible] Club in the rear. Though small in comparison with the larger establishments in its immediate neighborhood, it will comfortably seat 1,000 persons, with a considerable amount of standing space in addition. Mr. C. J. PHIPPS, F. S. A., the architect who has been intrusted with this work, has already designed the Queen's, the Gayety, and seven other theaters within the last few years. The model of this new addition to the metropolitan theaters is, however, novel in every respect. The principal entrance is in the Strand, by a spacious hall leading to the stalls, on a level with the street, and by a staircase, six feet wide, to the balcony and boxes. The pit is approached by a separate corridor, five feet wide, level with the Strand. The gallery entrance is in Lumley-court, approached both from the Strand and Maiden-lane. The plan of the auditory is original and elegant. It consists of a balcony, the front forming a semi-circle, sweeping out by curves of a contrary flexure to the proscenium columns. Behind this, at a higher level, is the dress circle tier, the front of the upper circle being on the same vertical line as the division between the balcony and dress circle. Behind the upper circle is a spacious gallery. The front of the upper circle is carried round over the proscenium, opening from which springs a groined ceiling, joining the main ceiling over the auditory at its diameter line. There are six rows of arm-chairs in stalls, a commodious pit, three rows of arm-chairs in balcony, four rows of seats in dress circle, two more private boxes behind these, two rows of upper circle and a spacious gallery. The lighting of the auditory is by one of STRODE's sun-burners in center of the ceiling, while the ventilation has been specially considered, there being extracting flues in the side walls of every tier near the ceiling. In most theaters the part of the pit underneath the boxes is rendered most oppressive by reason of the very limited height; here, however, the ceiling over the center of the pit is carried up to a height of [illegible] feet, and has suspending lights with large ventilating flues above.

MISCELLANEOUS MENTION.

The English papers announce that the comedy of "Frou Frou" just occupied the attention of Vice-Chancellor JAMES, and that his Honor refused the motion of the plaintiff, the purchaser from the French author, and decided that he had no right to prevent the play being represented at the St. James Theatre. The case turned upon the construction of the International Copyright act, and the Vice-Chancellor held that in order to obtain the benefit of the act, the purchaser of the copyright of a foreign work must enter on the register of the Stationers' Company an accurate and literal translation of the whole, that the version entered on the register was not sufficiently literal to satisfy the requisitions of the statute; [illegible], if a literal translation had been registered by the plaintiff, he might [illegible] on the stage any adaptation, with additions and omissions as he liked, [illegible] he had once satisfied the statute might [illegible] the defendants from representing [illegible] version at the St. James, which would [illegible] have been an infringement of his [illegible] if he had ever obtained it. [illegible] appeal from Vice-Chancellor [illegible] was at once given to the [illegible]....The *Orchestra* is re-[illegible] that the report of Mr. WEB-[illegible] the Adelphi and Princess' [illegible] at [illegible] the [illegible] of [illegible] Her Majesty's Theater as a home for tragedy and the legitimate drama. It was reported that Mr. BARRY SULLIVAN, Mrs. HERMANN VEZIN, and others among our best tragedians have been communicated with respecting a scheme, the details of which were not yet settled....The Edinburgh *Courant* says that during the recent visit of Mr. SOTHERN to Edinburgh he was asked out to dinner by the officers of the Seventeenth Lancers. Before the wine was cleared off the table the officers pressed Mr. SOTHERN to perform a part of one of his characters, which, of course, he very naturally declined. They continued, however, to press him so much that he reluctantly consented, and commenced the drunken scene from "David Garrick," when to the astonishment of all present, he swept the cloth clean off the table, smashing glasses, decanters, plates, &c., wholesale....Herr RUBINSTEIN, who is giving numerous concerts in Paris, both of chamber and orchestral music, was to direct the performance of his new symphony, "The Ocean," at the Theatre Italien on the 11th of May. The production of this work, which is of an elaborate character, and is divided into six parts, is anxiously anticipated.... In Paris, on May 1, at the opera, a performance took place for the benefit of Miss NILSSON, comprising a cantata of Saint Cecilia, words by CHORLEY, music by BENEDICT. The performance was a great success....*Galignani's Messenger* complains of supping full of horrors on the Boulevard du Crime. The "Arracheur des Dents" is founded on a recent *cause célèbre* which has been dramatized. A murder has been committed. A dentist, who had left his knife on the table of an inn, is sentenced to death for the crime, as the knife had been found in the victim's breast; but the real culprit, stung by remorse, reveals himself, and sacrifices his head to save his conscience. Crime appears again in the "Puits de Carnac" at the Château d'Eau, and in the "Fourmillière" at the Menus Plaisirs. This latter was well acted, and worth seeing by those who love such gloomy pieces. ....A fire in the Salle Beethoven, in the Passage de l'Opera, in Paris, had destroyed the place and the whole apparatus and property of M. FAURE-NICOLAY, a well-known prestidigitateur....CASTELLANO, of the Vaudeville, has abandoned the drama and turned refreshment-vender....Late Australian news runs thus: Herr BANDMANN and Miss MILLY PALMER were playing a very successful engagement in Sydney. TOM THUMB, Miss MINNIE WARREN and Commodore NUTT were holding levees in Melbourne and attracting crowded audiences. HELLER, the magician, made a great hit in Sidney and still greater one at Melbourne. He was doing a provincial tour. CHARLES MATTHEWS, the veteran comedian, had arrived on a starring tour. The Lyster and Smith Opera Troupe were at the Theater Royal, Melbourne. They opened in Sydney on Easter Monday. Mr. BEAUMONT, who recently returned from California, had joined the company. LASCELLAS, who formerly traveled with Mme. BISHOP, was also engaged.

BOSTON.

Opening of the Shoe and Leather Exchange—The Rooms and the Dinner—Letter From President Grant—A Pleasant and Successful Occasion.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, May 14, 1870.

About five months ago the manufacturers and dealers in boots, shoes, hides and leather held a meeting to inquire into the advisability of organizing a trade association, for the purpose of protecting and advancing the interests of its various pranches. As the result of that meeting, the Boston Shoe and Leather Exchange was formally opened today, with a meeting of the trade at 12 o'clock, and a dinner two hours later. The Exchange is situated at the corner of Pearl and High streets, the rooms occupying the three upper lofts over the stores of Messrs. J. B. KIMBALL & Co. They compose an exchange and reading-room, a reception-room—a large apartment handsomely furnished with black-walnut furniture and Brussels carpeting, a Secretary's room and telegraph and ticket offices.—These are all on the second floor, where there is also a convenient lavatory. A restaurant occupies the third floor, and above this are the kitchens.

The buyer who comes to Boston for a single day will find at the Exchange all the comforts and accommodations of a hotel, while at the same time he will be in constant communication with the people he wants to meet—the men whose business and interests are identical with his own.

A meeting of the trade was held at the new rooms at noon today. After prayer, the President, Hon. WILLIAM B. SPOONER, delivered an address of welcome, in which he included an extended description of the extent and importance of the business controlled by the members of the association. He warmly praised the projected Credit Bureau, calling it the most important step taken by the trade for many years. Hitherto the shoe and leather men have been compelled to rely upon the reports furnished by the mercantile agencies, and these have been of great use and advantage, but the proposed reform will aid the trade in a manner, and with a thoroughness that has until now been impossible.

The general management of this Bureau will be entrusted to Mr. DANIEL HARWOOD, for many years President of the Hide and Leather Bank of this City. He is now in Europe, but is expected to return by the 1st of July, when he will devote his whole time and attention to the service of Credit Bureau. He will be assisted by Mr. T. W. CAZMAY, who has had a wide experience in a similar position. The following gentlemen compose the Committee on Credits, and to them all questions concerning the financial condition of business parties will be referred: John Cummings, Francis Dane, Daniel Harwood, S. R. Spaulding, William Atherton, F. F. Emory, J. S. Stone, Albert Thompson, D. H. Sweetser, F. B. White. Travelers will be employed by the bureau, but care will be taken to appoint only those familiar with the trade, so that the men engaged in it will have the advantage of being rated by those who understand the business.

After Mr. SPOONER had closed his address he introduced Gov. CLAFLIN, who congratulated those present upon the success of the proposed organization. He referred to the fact that Massachusetts has originated the thousands of improvements that have been adopted by the manufacturers of the country. He concluded by drawing a pleasant pictue of the shoe-maker of the olden time as compared with his successor of the present day. Hon. AMASA WALKER followed in an address, in which he traced the growth of the business during the last forty years, saying that in 1828 the entire sales of boots and shoes amounted to only $1,000,000. Hon. HENRY WILSON was then introduced, and delivered an able address upon practical questions of great interest to the trade.

The meeting then adjourned to partake of the dinner, which was served in the restaurant. Every seat was occupied, and an hour was very agreeably spent in discussing the viands. After this came the inevitable speech-making, which was mainly suggestive of, and devoted to, the interests of the trade. The following letter from President GRANT, in response to an invitation to be present at the dinner, was read:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, May 10, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., inviting me to attend a meeting of the New-England Shoe and Leather Association on the 14th inst. I regret that my public duties will not permit me to absent myself from the capital at that time, and that I shall therefore not be able to be present. Wishing you every success in the promotion of the objects for which your Association has been organized, I am

Very truly yours, U. S. GRANT.

To Messrs. W. B. SPOONER, FRANCIS F. EMORY, A. L. COOLIDGE, of Boston, Mass.

Letters were also read from Hon. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, of New-York; Ex-Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, and numerous others. The whole affair was very successful and highly enjoyable, and when the last speech had been made, the conviction seemed to pervade the minds of every one present that "there's nothing like leather."

OAKHAM.

Inhuman Cruelty in Hoboken.

The stable of Mr. EZEKIEL FLINT, at the corner of Third and River streets, Hoboken, was entered by some unknown persons on Friday night, who left traces of their presence in a piece of inhuman rascality. A fine horse belonging to Mr. FLINT, which was kept in the stable, had his legs cut off with an ax and was lying upon the stable floor bleeding and almost lifeless when the owner came to feed him yesterday morning.

[illegible] estimated at 5,000 persons, assembled at the Capitoline Grounds yesterday afternoon, to witness the match between the champion Atlantics and the Stars—the champion amateurs of the Union. The amateurs had the prestige still fresh of their victory over the Mutuals, and it was thought by the outside public, as well as by the players themselves, that the Atlantics would have a tough piece of work to hold their own. The Atlantics went first to the bat, and the first base was made from called balls on CUMMINGS, whose pitching in this inning was rather short of the usual perfect character, and the run was made from two passed balls missed by JEWELL. ROGERS went first to the bat on the Star side, and made the single run scored by the amateurs on a ground ball stopped by ZETTLEIN, who might have sent it in time to first base but for START being a little out of position. ROGERS, on a hit by JEWELL, next make his third base, and got home on a hit by DOLLARD.

Throughout the game it was obvious that the Stars were not heavy enough at the but to make way against the Atlantics, whose play was of a more careful and practiced character than they have shown during the season.

Some pretty heavy betting was indulged in among the spectators, several enthusiastic friends of the Stars being let in for considerable amounts. A large infusion of the fair sex graced the grounds by their presence.

The score was as follows:

ATLANTIC.	O.	R.	STAR.	O.	R.
Pearce, s. s.	3	2	Rogers, l. f.	4	1
Smith, 3d b.	5	0	Jewell, c.	3	0
Start, 1st b.	1	1	Dollard, s. s.	2	0
Chapman, l. f.	4	0	Clyne, r. f.	2	0
Ferguson, c.	0	4	Cummings, p.	5	0
Zettlein, p.	4	0	Beavens, 2d b.	4	0
Hall, c. f.	2	1	Worth, c. f.	3	0
Pike, 2d b.	4	0	Packer, 1st b.	1	0
McDonald, r. f.	4	0	Manley, 3d b.	3	0
Total	27	8	Total	27	1

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	1	1	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	—8
Star	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Umpire—CHAS. MILLS, of Mutuals.
Time—One hour and thirty minutes.

The following matches will be played on the Union Grounds next week:

May 16—The great junior match for the championship and possession of the silver ball, Independent *vs.* Tuttle and Bailey Clubs.
May 18—Atlantic *vs.* Eckford.
May 19—Mutual *vs.* Oriental.
May 20—Mutual *vs.* Eckford.

Fires in New-Jersey Swamps.

The low-lands of Atlantic County, N. J., have, during the past week, been swept by fires that have consumed a large amount of timber and other property. But few buildings of any value have been destroyed. The flames broke out in different places within the space of eight miles in the southern part of the county, and gradually spread over the entire uninhabited district. The dryness of the upper growth and the absence of any facilities for checking the flames gave them opportunities for progress that were aided by the severe winds that often sweep across the country from the ocean. The owners of the wood-lands turned out in full force with all the help that could be obtained, and after three days' labor succeeded in checking the fires, and ultimately in putting them out entirely. The losses to the owners of property are estimated at $160,000.

The losses by fires in the woods of Sussex County, N. J., have been much exaggerated in some of the New-York newspapers, who have had "dispatches from special correspondents" in that region. The fires touched only a few farms on the extreme northern boundary of the county, and the losses were not above $10,000.

Residents along the line of the Erie Railway report that the total loss by the fires in Sullivan, Delaware, and Orange Counties is not above $400,000, instead of $5,000,000, at which figure the loss has been reported.

Mercantile Library Election—Opening the Reading-Room on Sunday.

There is a lively canvass going on for the election of officers for the Mercantile Library Association which takes place on Tuesday next. The ticket of what may be regarded as the party of progress bears the well-known names of Peter Voorhees, M. L. Mackenzie, A. H. Timpson, W. G. Davies and W. L. Bailey, which are a sufficient guarantee of the honest and efficient management of this useful institution if it is placed in their hands. The most prominent issue involved is the question of opening the reading-room on Sunday, for which strenuous efforts are made by the liberal-minded members. They also pledge themselves to a reduction of the dues and careful application of the funds of the library to its improvement and enlargement.

Sunday-School Anniversaries.

Tuesday, May 17, will be the great day of the year for the Sunday-schools of New-York.

The two hundred schools of the New-York Sunday-School Missionary Union will assemble in various halls and churches at 2½ P. M., where addresses will be delivered and hymns sung, after which the children return to their own rooms and partake of refreshments.

The annual meeting of the Society will be held at 7½ P. M., in the Marble Church, corner Twenty-ninth-street and Fifth-avenue. Addresses by Rev. W. T. SABINE. Subject—"The Teacher and his Class," and by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER upon "Mission Work in Great Cities." Also singing by PHILIP PHILLIPS and T. E. PERKINS.

Admission by tickets, which may be obtained, without charge, of the Superintendents of the schools, or at the Teachers' Exchange, No. 15 Bible House.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

The friends of the regular ticket for the Mercantile Library Association election of Tuesday next advertise in another column an interesting statement of the questions at issue, from their stand-point.

It has been stated that the fence about the site of the new Post-office is soon to be taken down, but such is not the case.

Mr. CYRUS CURTIS, one of the newly-appointed Commissioners of Emigration, has resigned his position as a member of the Board, but no one has yet been selected to fill his place.

Mrs. JULIA WATSON, of No. 313 Eighth-street, was yesterday reported by Dr. NELSON PLACE as in a dying condition, in consequence of injuries sustained by her on the 4th inst., at the hands of a Mrs. MURRAY. It appears that the women quarreled, and Mrs. WATSON was severely injured in the abdomen and on the head, which produced a still-birth on Friday afternoon. Coroner ROLLINS was notified of the case and proposes to make an investigation.

An unknown man was found drowned, yesterday, in the North River, near Hoboken-street. The body was dressed in a black overcoat and pants, and deceased was apparently thirty-five years of age. The remains were sent to the Morgue for identification.

Coroner FLYNN concluded an inquest, yesterday, in the case of PATRICK WELSH, who died on the 4th inst. from a stab wound inflicted by MICHAEL MARTIN on St. Patrick's Day, at No. 523 Second-avenue. The jury rendered a verdict of death from the stab, and MARTIN was held for trial by the Coroner.

The returns of arrests for the past week show a very decided decrease from the previous week. The following are the figures: Saturday, May 7, 257; Sunday, May 8, 182; Monday, May 9, 264; Tuesday, May 10, 245; Wednesday, May 11, 200; Thursday, May 12, 241; Friday, May 13, 171. Total 1,560.

The Register of Vital Statistics furnishes the following figures for the past week: Still-births, 40; births, 331; marriages, 204; deaths, 425.

The Board of Police yesterday dismissed the following patrolmen from the Department: Benno Lowenthal, Third Precinct; Francis McLaughlin, Sixth Precinct; Nathaniel S. Addis, Sixteenth Precinct, and Richard Geoghegan, Eighteenth Precinct.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the building No. 358 Bowery, by which SCHULTZ & Co., tassel manufacturers, occupying the fourth and fifth floors, lost $200 in damage to stock and machinery, and H. C. KREMYNONG, tobacconist, on the third floor, lost $100 in damage to stock by water. The building was very slightly injured.

A charge of fraudulent bankruptcy was entertained against MICHAEL MYERS, proprietor of a mourning-store at No. 623 Broadway, before Commissioner BETTS yesterday. The accused was represented as having pawned and otherwise disposed of his property prior to entering into bankruptcy for the purpose of swindling his creditors. His examination was fixed for the 18th inst., at 11 A. M.

The hearing in the case of CHRISTOPHER RISLEY, a Wall-street commission broker, who is charged with having made false income returns to the Government, was adjourned by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, until Monday at the request of the defense.

THOMAS SULLIVAN was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Judge COX, charged with breaking into the premises of ELIZABETH BALDWIN, No. 105 Bedford-street, on Saturday morning, and stealing a quantity of silver spoons worth $30. The prisoner effected an entrance by means of false keys

[illegible] thanks [illegible] Philadelphia Common Council while on a visit to this City in March last.

At the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, before Alderman CUNNINGHAM, ELLEN MCALEER, of No. 35 West Forty-fourth-street, charged EDWARD TUCKER with attempting to steal a gold watch, a number of rings, knives and forks, and some shirts, all of the value of $200, from her residence, on Friday afternoon. He was committed in default of $1,500 bail.

OWEN MCNALLY, of East Seventy-fourth-street, near Avenue A, preferred a complaint against MICHAEL FORD, for beating his brother, MICHAEL MCNALLY, with an iron bar on the head, on Friday evening, injuring him so severely that he is at present at the Bellevue Hospital. FORD was committed to prison to await the result of injuries.

An examination in the case of HENRY C. MARSON and GEORGE PALMER, arraigned a few days ago on a charge of attempting to commit burglary in the Bull's Head Hotel, was held yesterday, and resulted in the committal of the prisoners for trial.

The steamer *Rhein* left for Europe yesterday, carrying, among others, Mr. Justice McCARTHY and family.

A kerosene lamp exploded yesterday on the fourth floor of tenement house No. 259 West Thirty-ninth-street, occupied by ROGER McGUIRE, when his mother-in-law, Mrs. MARY DUNN, aged sixty, was severely burned. A damage of $100 was occasioned to the furniture.

JAMES TEERAN, aged fifteen, of No. 643 Hudson-street, while at work on the skylight of No. 50 Greene-street, yesterday, lost his balance, and fell a distance of forty feet. He was very dangerously injured and sent home.

HENRY A. OTIS, of Port Richmond, S. I., entered the Fourth Ward Police Station last night, suffering from a stab wound in the forehead and one on the ear. He had the cuts dressed, refused to state how or who gave him the wounds, and started for home.

JOHN KELLY, of No. 338 East Twenty-seventh-street, was knocked down and beaten, last night, at the corner of First-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, by a gang of unknown ruffians, who escaped arrest. Their victim had his wounds dressed by a Police Surgeon, and was sent home.

BROOKLYN.

Yesterday afternoon, a highly-interesting meeting was held in the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the American Church Missionary Society of Brooklyn. Thirteen Sunday-schools, comprising about two thousand children, were represented, and a variety of hymns were sung by the juveniles. Dr. SCHENCK, of St. Ann's on the Heights, presided, and addresses were delivered by Rev. WM. F. LONGFORD, of Englewood; Col. SLIPPER, of New-York, and WM. A. NEWBOLD, Esq., the Secretary of the Society. A number of medals were distributed among the children and adults, who, by an annual payment of $10, had become life members.

During the week 327 arrests were recorded.

At the meeting of the Board of Assessors yesterday, complaints were received from the Atlantic Dock Company of excessive rating on several of the ware-houses. The matter was referred to a Committee.

The Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions returned their bill of indictments to Judge TROY yesterday, and another added to the many recommendations already received touching the deficiencies of the County Jail.

NEW-JERSEY.

Justice LOGAN, of the Third Precinct of Jersey City, yesterday committed GUSTAVE J. HEFFERMAN, a druggist's clerk, who had been arrested for embezzlement of goods and money from his employer, Mr. HERMANN RECTTER.

Coroner BURNS, of Jersey City, held an inquest, yesterday afternoon, upon the body of WM. MARINER, who died in the Central Police Station, in Jersey City, on Friday. The verdict was that the deceased came to his death by congestion of the brain, and the Police authorities were recommended to give better care to the prisoners hereafter.

Mrs. RICHARDSON is reported to be ill at her home at Woodside, from chills and fever.

The first annual report of the Paterson Savings Institution shows $103,692 deposits.

Mrs. TONER, the wife of JAMES TONER, was found dead in bed at her residence, No. 122 Steuben-street, Jersey City, yesterday morning. The circumstances and cause of her death will be investigated by Coroner BURNS.

Detectives CARROLL and STRATFORD yesterday arrested FRANCIS SMITH, JOHN CARBERRY and THOMAS KENNEDY, three boys, each about 16 years of age, upon a charge of burglary. They are accused of having broken open and robbed the perfumery establishment, No. 124 Pavonia-avenue, Jersey City. They also destroyed about $100 worth of property. Judge MARTINDALE committed the prisoners for examination.

MICHAEL J. HART, of Boston, was arrested at his boarding-house in York-street, yesterday, for forgery of an indorsement to a check for $700. The check was sent by HART's son-in-law to his wife, and was made payable to the order of JOHN J. MANN. This signature HART is accused of having forged and of having drawn the money for his own uses. He was held to await a requisition.

Rails have been laid down in Mulberry-street for the completion of the Elizabeth and Newark Horse Railroad Company, and the work will be completed in a few days. The crossings will be finished before the whole work is done, thus making a direct track from Centre-street Depot, through Mulberry, to its intersection with Railroad-avenue. The Company intend running cars from the depot to Railroad-avenue, and the line will then be pushed to Waverley, connecting with Elizabeth, so that a connection with Waverley Park may be had before many weeks elapse. The track is of different widths in some places.

A carpenter who was at work on the high bridge of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad over the Passaic River at Passaic Valley, slipped from his place and fell a distance of seventy feet, striking upon a heap of rocks. He was instantly killed. The body was sent to his friends in Pennsylvania.

The funeral of Detective BARBIS took place yesterday, from his late residence, in Sixth-street, Newark. The Chief of Police and seventy patrolmen accompanied the remains to the Cemetery of the Holy Sepulchre.

Mr. J. S. HARRIS, Chief-Engineer of the Morris and Essex Division of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, has tendered his resignation to the Company, to take effect on the 1st of June. Mr. M. KITNER, First Assistant, has been appointed to his place.

The officers of the Army of the Potomac residing in Hoboken gave a reception to Gen. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN at Volhardt's Hotel last evening. A large company of prominent citizens were present. The reception was given under the direction of Major GEO. W. BAUER, formerly of the Third Regular New-York Cavalry; Capt. GEO. M. MITTNACHT, of the One Hundred and Third Regiment New-York Volunteers, and Major JOSEPH HEISCHEL, Major of the First New-York Cavalry. Capt. POMEROY's Company, New-Jersey National Guard, paraded the streets during the earlier part of the evening, and gave the General a warm welcome upon his arrival at Hoboken.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

As the coachman of JOHN B. DUNHAM, Esq., piano-forte manufacturer, was in the act of crossing the track of the New-Haven Railroad, at Pelhamville Station, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, with the family wagon, he was struck by a downward-bound freight train, and killed on the spot. The wagon was dashed to pieces, but the horse escaped injury.

The man who was found dead, hanging from the limb of a tree in the woods at Central Morrisania, on Friday morning, was a French Canadian. He formerly kept an extensive boot and shoe store in Montreal, where a sister—Mrs. TOURCOTTE—is now residing, at No. 667 St. Catherine-street. Being unsuccessful in his business affairs, he went to California to try his fortune, but returned from there about eight or nine months ago a poor man, in consequence of intemperate habits, and for the same curse he was recently thrown out of employment. On Thursday afternoon last he told a fellow-countryman how destitute he was, and blamed himself for the condition he was in. On being supplied with some food, he left, and that was the last time he was seen alive.

LONG ISLAND.

The Board of Trustees for the village of Edgewater, met yesterday and passed resolutions retaining Capt. HOLBROOK and his men, late of the Metropolitan Police, until such time as the new Commissioners appoint a force.

The name and location of the Post-office at Bayport has been changed back to Blue Point, and HUDSON STILL, of the last named place, appointed Post-master, vice WM. B. ARCHER, of Bayport, removed.

A bunker seine at North Haven, which originally cost $2,000 was recently sold to Capt. BENJAMIN PAYNE for about $500. A few days subsequent to the sale Capt. PAYNE took a haul of 200,000 bunkers. The bays of Long Island are literally alive with these fish, and the oil factories and fishing companies are reaping an abundant harvest.

It is reported that Mr. A. T. STEWART has decided not to erect any buildings on his recent purchase on Hempstead Plains until some railroad communication is secured. The work of

[illegible] grading will amount to nearly [illegible]

JAMES H. CORWIN has recently been appointed Postmaster at Success, vice MELINDA CORWIN resigned.

The husband of Mrs. MCKEON, the woman lately killed while walking on the track of the Flushing Railroad, near Dutch Kills, is about commencing an action against that Company for not keeping a flag-man at the crossing, 300 yards from the place where the accident took place, probably supposing that flag-men could keep persons off the track the entire length of the road. Mr. MCKEON states that the Company offered him $100 to settle the matter.

At the recent auction sale of lots in Astoria, eighty lots were sold, ranging from $300 to $700 each, at the aggregate amount of $37,120. The prices were considered very good, being about 100 per cent. rise since last year. The balance of the lots will be sold in about two weeks.

At gold prices, the largest assortment in the City of boots and shoes for ladies, gentlemen and children at E. A. BROOKS'. This is the largest house in the City, No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Great reduction. Soiled shoes half price. —*Advertisement.*

"MISSISQUOI" cures Scrofula, Bright's disease, Cancer and all impurities of the blood. Sold by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Woman's Beauty.—It is folly to say that nature cannot be improved. We would not paint the lily, of course, nor can we improve the exquisite color of the violet or rose; but art can remedy natural defects—it can beautify the complexion, preserve the skin, and remove tans, freckles and other discolorations. This any lady may prove by trying GEO. W. LAIRD'S Bloom of Youth. This preparation has recently been chemically analyzed by the Board of Health; declared harmless, and free from anything detrimental to health. Ladies need have no fear in using this delightful toilet article. Sold everywhere by druggists and fancy-goods' dealers.

Trusses, Bandages, &c.—Wear the best. "SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS" cures rupture; cool, light, safe, comfortable; used in bathing; indestructible; cheap trusses, &c.; correct adjustment. Satisfaction guaranteed. Establishment No. 3 Ann-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

A Luxury.—Dr. JOHNSON'S delightful Tooth Powder is sold by all druggists. Depot, No. 111 East 12th-st.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

DIED.

BISSINGER.—On Friday morning, May 13, EDDY, only child of Erhard and Charlotte A. Bissinger.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his grandmother, No. 213 East 55th-st., on Sunday, the 15th, at 2 P. M.

EDGAR.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday morning, May 14, JANET B., only daughter of Robert and Eleanor Edgar, aged 1 year and 24 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 122 Jersey-av., on Monday afternoon, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., for interment.

HALL.—On Friday, May 13, ALBERT G. HALL, only son of the late Albert and Anna Maria Hall, aged 17 years, 7 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Dr. Chapin's Church, corner 45th-st. and 5th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M. today.

LORTON.—On Friday morning, May 13, Mrs. ELIZABETH LORTON, aged 85 years.

Her friends and relatives, and those of her granddaughter, Mrs. Edmund Dusenberry, are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 36 East 22d-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

LEEDS.—On Friday, May 13, at St. James' Hotel, CHARLES H. LEEDS, of Stamford, Conn.

The funeral will take place at St. John's Church, Stamford, Conn., on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M. Trains leave New-York, 27th-st. depot, at 11½ and 12½ o'clock, returning leave Stamford at 3:42, 4:08 and 6 o'clock.

LYON.—At Paris, France, on Wednesday, April 20, ROBERT S. LYON, of the firm of Chapman, Lyon, Smith & Co.

The funeral services will take place at the Reformed Church, corner 4th-street and Lafayette-place, on Monday, May 16, at 1 o'clock.

ROBBINS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, May 14, 1870, JENNIE, daughter of Charles F. and Ellen A. Robbins, aged 5 years, 5 months and 1 day.

STARR.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, May 14, SAMUEL G. STARR, aged 55 years.

Friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., on Monday, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Danbury, Conn., for interment.

STEBBINS.—On Friday, May 13, of consumption, EDWARD D., only son of S. D. and Annie Stebbins, aged 17 years, 2 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th-av. and 20th-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 5½ o'clock. Remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment.

STOUTENBURGH.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., on Saturday, May 14, ROBERT C. STOUTENBURGH, (of the firm of Stoutenburgh, Day & Reock,) in the 69th year of his age.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 15 West Park-st., on Tuesday, May 17, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment in Mt. Pleasant Cemetery.

VANDEWATER.—On Thursday, May 12, JOHN VANDEWATER, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends, and of his brother, A. C. Vandewater, are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, May 15, at 1½ o'clock, from the Church of the Redeemer, corner of 4th-av. and 82d-st.

WHEELER.—At his residence in this City, on Friday, May 13, DAVID EVERETT WHEELER, in the 66th year of his age.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 17th inst., at 10 A. M., from Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

WINTERS.—On Friday, May 13, of Bright's disease, WILLIAM H., son of Garrett and Lavina Winters, aged 39 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Bleecker-st. Universalist Church, corner Bleecker and Downing sts., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

All kinds of China, Glass, Cutlery, Chamber Sets, &c., &c., for country houses, at about half price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets, 169 pieces, $67.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets at about half price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

White French China Dinner Sets, 162 pieces, $30. Everything to be sold.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

QUITTING THE BUSINESS.

All housekeepers will consult their own interest by examining our prices for China, Glass, Table Cutlery, Gas Fixtures, Clocks, &c., &c. Everything to be sold.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,

Jewelry, and Silver-ware, selling at greatly reduced prices. Also taken in exchange and bought for cash. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel, formerly No. 415 Broadway.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

REFORM TICKET.

Are you opposed to raising the annual dues from three dollars to four dollars?
If so, vote for the following ticket.
Are you in favor of opening the Reading-room on Sunday?
If so, vote the following ticket:

PETER VOORHIS,
With Panama Railroad Company.
MORTIMER L. MACKENZIE,
With General Transatlantic Company.
ALFRED H. TIMPSON,
With Continental National Bank.
WILLIAM G. DAVIES,
With Mutual Life Insurance Company.
WILLIAM LAURENT BAILEY,
With Isaac H. Bailey.
J. TOWNSEND CONNOLLY,
In Controller's Office.
E. R. SATTERLEE,
With Columbia Fire Insurance Company.
JULIAN B. HART,
With B. L. Solomon & Sons.
WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES,
With Paton & Co.
JOHN C. LLOYD,
With Smalls & Bacon.
WILLIAM JOHNSTON, JR.,
With James McCreery & Co.
L. RAWDON KELLOGG,
With H. B. Claflin & Co.

Polls open on on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A meeting in support of this ticket will be held at Geyer's Restaurant, No. 784 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, May 16, at 8 o'clock.

NOTICE.

The Free Labor and Intelligence Bureau, under the charge of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, has removed to Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, one block west of Broadway, where parties can be furnished with first-class help of both sexes free of charge. JAMES DONAHUE, Superintendent.

PATENTS! PATENTS!—MUNN & CO. Office *Scientific American*, No. 37 Park-row, New-York, have been established as solicitors of American and foreign Patents nearly a quarter of a century. During that time they have taken out nearly one-third of all patents issued by the United States Patent Office. They have also made more than 30,000 preliminary examinations into the novelty of alleged new inventions. This great experience is of immense value to all inventors who contemplate to apply for patents and need counsel. Full written and printed instruction and advice given.

[illegible] MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Do not be deceived by incorrect statements and false promises.

The Opposition have issued a scurrilous circular, signed by no one, full of personalities and false statements, and calculated in every manner to deceive.

They charge that the last annual meeting was packed. This statement is as false as it is absurd. The meeting was advertised in the daily papers, large placards posted in the Library, and every effort made to give it publicity. If the majority of the members present were in favor of the new constitution, this simply proves it to be popular and worthy of support.

The measure of raising the annual dues was originated and endorsed by the Opposition one year ago, in a printed report. Now that the question is settled and cannot be changed, they seek to evade the responsibility of their own act, and promise a reduction which they know they cannot make.

They promise that the Library shall be open on Sunday, with a full knowledge that the officers have not the power to open it, and that none who may be elected will have. That power is invested solely and entirely in the Trustees of the Clinton Hall Association.

They charge that the affairs of the Library have been conducted extravagantly, knowing that the financial report for the year just closed is the most satisfactory ever presented, and that over 1,000 more books have been added than ever before in any one year—the total increase being 13,000 books.

These charges and promises are mere political tricks and evasions, resorted to for the purpose of securing the votes of those who may be misled by them—mean artifices to which we cannot descend.

The great improvements made in the Library during the past year, the great number of new books added, and the increased comforts and conveniences afforded the members, are appreciated by every regular attendant and reader.

The regular ticket herewith offered for your favor and support is pledged to carry out the many improvements inaugurated by the present Board, and to conduct the affairs of the Library in as economical a manner as is possible, and comply with the demands of the rapidly increasing thousands of readers.

REGULAR NOMINATIONS,
1870-71.
FOR DIRECTORS.

M. C. D. BORDEN,
With Low, Harriman & Co.
A. B. CARPENTER,
With Leather Manufacturers' Bank.
SAMUEL PUTNAM,
With Fletcher, Harrison & Co.
EDWARD HASLER,
With the Citizens' Savings' Bank.
GEORGE B. MILLS,
With Murray, Ferris & Co.
CHAS. F. ALLEN,
With the Great Western Ins. Co.
J. C. CURRIE,
With Tefft, Griswold & Kellogg.
ASHER S. MILLS,
With Hercules Mutual Life Assurance Society.
W. C. RHODES,
With Woodward, Lawrence & Co.
JOHN NICKINSON,
With A. T. Stewart & Co.
WM. A. SHERMAN,
With Bank of New-York.
W. S. FLAGG,
With S. B. Chittenden & Co.

ELECTION TUESDAY, 17TH INST.
Polls open from 8 A. M. until 9 P. M.

A meeting to ratify the above ticket will be held on MONDAY EVENING, May 16, at Curet's, No. 764 Broadway, at 8 o'clock.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 Broadway, near Great Jones-st.,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
are closing out
$200,000 OF THE STOCK OF THE LATE FIRM
AT REDUCED PRICES,
and are opening
120 packages of NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH CHINA DINNER, TEA AND DESSERT SETS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, AND MANTEL SETS, IMPORTED CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES, FINE GLASS, SILVER-PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
SUPERIOR TO AND CHEAPER THAN any goods in the market.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LITOLFF'S STANDARD AND POPULAR EDITIONS OF CLASSICAL MUSIC.

Unrivaled in beauty and in cheapness. Aggregate price of the Standard Edition, 1½ cents per page; of the Popular Edition 1 cent per page. Catalogue gratis, on application. HENRY LITOLFF, No. 214 4th-av.

REMARKABLE.

LOTHAIR, by DISRAELI, 67 cents. Old-Fashioned Girl, $1 16. Lubin's Extracts, 71 cents. Webster's Unabridged, $9 50. Fundawater, 43 cents.
BURNTON, Book-seller, No. 92 4th-av.,
One block above Stewart's.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
J. WILSON GREEN
for
ASSISTANT ALDERMAN.
E. J. DUNNING, JR., Chairman Nom. Com.
GEORGE E. HILL, Secretary.

REGULAR UNION
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
OF THE NINTH DISTRICT.
For Assistant Alderman,
JAMES MICHALES, JR.

YORKVILLE AND HARLEM.
CHARLES H. COOPER,
FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN.

FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN,
ELEVENTH DISTRICT,
JAMES L. HASTIE.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in charge. This church is convenient to most of the large hotels, and strangers are cordially invited to the services. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M.

HOME FOR INCURABLES.—THE charity sermon in behalf of the Home will be preached at the Chapel of the Holy Savior, 25th-st., near Madison-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock. A case of special urgency, asking admission to the Home, will be presented, and a collection made to enable the managers to receive it.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—Services on SUNDAY, at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 2½ P. M.; for deaf mutes, 4 and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach. All who have at any time been confirmed in this Church are specially invited to attend the 7½ or 10½ A. M. service on Whitsunday, June 5.

REV. L. H. GULICK, M. D., OF HONOLULU, Secretary of the Hawaiian Board of Missions, will speak on *Christian Missions, and their Results in the Pacific Ocean*, in the Broadway Tabernacle Church, corner of 34th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. Dr. CHEEVER will preach at the Hall, corner Broadway and 28th-st., entrance in Broadway, on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject of discourse—*An Education of Conscience by the Word of God the only Safeguard of Morality and Freedom.*

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

UNITY CHAPEL, (FOURTH UNITARIAN SOCIETY,) 128th-st., west of 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. There will be a lecture in the EVENING by the Pastor on *The Labor Question.* All are invited.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held in the new Calvary Chapel of the Institution every SABBATH, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Superintendent.

REV. WM. H. BOOLE WILL preach in the Beekman Hill M. E. Church, SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and SUNDAY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6¾ o'clock.

REV. DR. A. MACLEOD, A DELEGATE from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland to the General Assembly, will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th-st., near 6th-av., SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, will preach in the West Twenty-third-st. Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to these services.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH, NO. 24 WEST 28th-st., near Broadway.—Pulpit services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. C. C. FOOTE, Pastor. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE Evangelical Alliance, at St. James' Church, (Dr. Wedekind's,) 15th-st., near 3d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Interesting addresses.

REV. MR. CHARLES F. LEE WILL preach at Oriental Hall, No. 205 East 27th-st., at 10½ A. M., SUNDAY, May 15, on *The Season of Blossoms.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, Sixth Universalist, 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 56th-st., near Broadway.—SUNDAY, May 15, 1870, services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. J. D. WILSON, Pastor.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, WEST 34TH-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching by the Rev. C. D. FOSS at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers made welcome.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 276 [illegible]

[illegible] D. [illegible] Pastor [illegible] Mariners' Christian Association, corner [illegible] and [illegible]-av.—Divine service every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting every WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers are cordially invited to all the services.

FRENCH CANADIAN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A meeting in behalf of this Society will be held in Dr. CROSBY's Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 15, at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken up. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. MURRAY, Rev. Dr. CROSBY and Rev. THOS. L. GULICK. An interesting statement of the work will be made.

GRAND TEMPERANCE RALLY AT Cooper Institute every SUNDAY EVENING, under the auspices of the Sons of Temperance. The meeting SUNDAY EVENING will be addressed by Hon. ISRAEL S. DIEHL, Prof. S. R. WELLS and GEORGE M. DUTCHER. Singing by the Marion Division Glee Club. Commences at 7½ o'clock precisely. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., G. W. P., will preside.

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Monthly meeting, May 16, 1870, at 7½ P. M., at Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. H. D. GANSE, D. D., ROBERT CARTER, Esq., and Rev. ALBERT D. VAIL. PHILIP PHILLIPS will conduct the singing.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Singing by the children. Friends of the cause are invited.

REV. DR. MORGAN DIX WILL preach next SUNDAY AFTERNOON in the new floating church, foot of Pike-st., East River. The seats in this church are free, and all persons are invited to come and see the good work that is being done among the men of the sea. Divine service at 3½ o'clock P. M.

WHAT IS UNITARIAN CHRISTIANITY?—Religious inquirers and Unitarians up-town are cordially invited to attend the free Unitarian services held every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., in Brevoort Hall, No. 154 East 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., Rev. R. N. BELLOWS, Minister. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. DR. EDMOND, OF LONDON, formerly of Glasgow, one of the delegation from the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland to the Presbyterian Assemblies of this country, will preach in the United Presbyterian Church, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All are welcome.

EVANGELIST PREACHING BY REV. E. J. W. ROBERTS, of Ottawa, Canada, on *The Present Condition of the Church, and her Preparation for the Coming of the Lord*, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 4 o'clock, also SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, at Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. W. T. OSMUN, the converted rum-seller of Providence, R. I., will give a free lecture on WEDNESDAY EVENING at 7¾ o'clock in the lecture-room.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. Dr. CARTER, Rector Church of the Holy Savior, will preach SUNDAY EVENING. Seats free.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., Rev. W. H. PENDLETON Pastor.—Preaching 10½ A. M. SUNDAY by Rev. STEPHEN WILKIN, former Pastor of the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, who will administer the Ordinance of Baptism.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY, by Elder WM. STUART, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the coming of Christ and a future life. All are cordially invited to attend; seats free.

"LESSONS FROM SAMSON'S LIFE."—Sermon for young men, by Rev. N. W. CONKLING. Rutger's Presbyterian Church, Madison-av. and 29th-st., on SABBATH EVENING, (May 15.) Services begins at 7¾ o'clock. The morning service at 10½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (Episcopal,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., Murray Hill—SUNDAY services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector, will preach in the morning. Families moving into the neighborhood and strangers are cordially invited to attend.

THE BIBLE.—REV. OSCAR HUGO WILL preach SUNDAY MORNING, in the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. STODDARD, Pastor; and in the EVENING in West Harlem M. E. Church, (125th-st., near 6th-av.) Subject—*Protestant Rights in Roman Catholic Countries.*

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, divine service on SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sunday-school and children's service at 9 o'clock A. M.

GRACE M. E. (MISSION) CHURCH, 104th-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. DAVID L. MARKS will preach in this church on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Cordial invitation extended to all. To get to the church leave 8th-av. cars at 105th-st.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. Strangers and others are invited to attend.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES, at 10½ A. M., and by the presiding Elder, Rev. HART E. PEASE, at 7½ P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

IMPENDING EVENTS—SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, the man sent of God to explain the word of prophecy, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*Mystical Babylon and Her Doom.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT—7th-av., next to 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WM. H. COOKE will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Dr. WESTON will preach in the EVENING.

REV. JOHN R. THURSTON, OF NEWbury, Mass., will preach at the New-England Congregational Church, Rutger's Chapel, 5th av., near 42d-st. Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school at 3 P. M.

RIGHT REV. HORATIO POTTER, D. D., Bishop of New-York, will administer the Apostolic Rite of Confirmation in the Free Church of the Holy Sepulchre, 74th-st., near 4th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

Y. M. C. A.—ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23d-st. and 4th-av.; special services for young men on SUNDAY, May 15. Social Bible class at 5 P. M. Address to young men by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE SEA AND LAND, corner Market and Henry sts.—Preaching by the Pastor at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sabbath-school meeting at 2 P. M. in the Church. New Organ to be dedicated. Good addresses and singing.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in morning by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; in the evening by Rev. THOS. STREET.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching on SABBATH, May 15, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. T. RALSTON SMITH, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. H. D. NORTHROP. Strangers cordially invited.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, HARLEM.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. W. NEILSON MCVICKAR, will preach in the MORNING, and Rev. Dr. TYNG in the EVENING, on SUNDAY, May 15.

THE UNIVERSITY-PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH will be open for Divine service on SUNDAY next at 10½ o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. Dr. SHEDD will officiate.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR will commence his pastoral labors SUNDAY, May 15. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers welcome.

THE CHILDREN'S FOLD.—THERE will be a special service in behalf of this Institution in Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, May 15, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. Dr. DRAPER.

REV. ROBERT WATTS, D. D., PROFessor of Theology in Belfast, Ireland, will preach in the South Reformed Church, (Rev. Dr. ROGERS,) corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 15th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*The Life of Job.* Sabbath-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

PUBLIC DEVOTIONAL TEMPERANCE meeting will be held SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the M. E. Church, South 5th-st., between 4th and 5th sts. Rev. M. ADAMS, Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH and others will speak.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, NO. 264 Bleecker-st.—Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at the usual hours. Seats free. All are invited.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNday-schools of the Church of the Ascension, corner 10th st. and 5th-av., will be held on SUNDAY, at 3½ P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH, (P. E.,) Rev. G. J. GEER, D. D., Rector, 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av.—Services at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ o'clock.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM WILL speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, at Apollo Hall, Broadway and 28th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Entrance on 28th-st.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, May 15, morning and evening. Subject, morning—*Insanity and Crime.*

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Sin Against the Holy Ghost.*

SPIRITUALISM TODAY AT 3 P. M., in the hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Wonderful manifestations are witnessed here [illegible] Sunday from the spirit world. Admission free.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET [illegible] CHURCH, near 8th-av.—Preaching [illegible] by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH, at [illegible] P. M. Seats free. Sabbath-school at [illegible]

BISHOP BEDELL WILL PREACH in the Church of the Ascension, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., SUNDAY at 11 o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, [illegible] [illegible] Preaching by the [illegible] HARROWER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

The Twenty-second Regiment will assemble at their armory on Wednesday evening next in full-dress uniform, for the purpose of witnessing the competitive drill for the Vose Medals. The order announcing this fact states that in case of unfair weather upon the evening designated, the parade of the regiment and presentation of medals will be postponed to the first fair evening thereafter. The competitors for the "Vose Medals" will report to Capt. Vose at the armory in fatigue uniform to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. A great crowd is anticipated at the armory on the occasion of this drill.

The Spring parade of the Seventh Regiment is to take place on Thursday, the 26th inst. The regiment will form at the armory; proceed down Broadway and Wall-street to the Wall-street Ferry. At 4½ P. M., it will be received in Montague-street, Brooklyn, by the Twenty-third Regiment, Col. Ward, and, under their escort, will march up Henry-street to First-place, and down Clinton-street to Livingston. The two regiments will then pass in review at the west gate of the City Hall, before His Honor, Mayor Kalbfleisch, and then march to Wall-street Ferry, when the Seventh will take leave of its escort and return through Broadway to its armory.

The Thirteenth Regiment will assemble in full fatigue uniform on Thursday, the 26th inst., at 9:½ o'clock A. M., whence it will proceed to the Capitoline Grounds, for the purposes of field exercise, drill and instruction. Line will be formed on Montague-street, right resting on Henry-street. Company commanders are directed to cause their men to provide themselves with rations. The veteran medal of the Thirteenth Regiment will be presented to such applicants as may be entitled to the same on the parade above ordered.

The commissioned officers of the First Regiment will assemble at the armory in fatigue dress on Friday evening, for practical and theoretical instruction. The non-commissioned officers will assemble on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst., for drill and instruction.

The Seventh Regiment will make a moonlight parade in this city on the evening of the 5th of June, provided the weather proves favorable.

The following non-commissioned officers in the Twelfth Regiment having passed the Board of Examination, have received warrants: Sergeants Adolph G. Hoffstatter and Theodore Hoffstatter, Company A; Corporals John Muth, Company A, and Otto Bruner, Company H.

The First Regiment assemble at the State Arsenal, on Thursday evening, the 26th inst., for full-dress inspection and review. Roll-call of companies at 7¾ o'clock. Members who have not yet obtained their shakos and epaulets, are directed to do so at once from the Quartermaster. Tickets of admission to the above inspection and review will be issued to the companies for distribution among their friends. No others will be admitted.

The following-named men have been expelled from the Twenty-second Regiment for habitual neglect of duty and non-payment of dues and fines: Privates William Smith, Charles P. Shaw, C. L. Castrane, Company I; J. H. P. Inslee, J. J. Stouvenal, A. D. Creighton, J. Burns, J. L. Foster, Goold L. Brush, James L. Sugden, and Joseph P. Sandell, Company F.

The head-quarters of the Twelfth Regiment have been removed to No. 24 Pine-street, Room No. 24. Orderly hours from 2 to 4 o'clock P. M., daily.

An election to fill vacancy in the Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, caused by the promotion of Capt. Ira L. Beebe, will be held on Thursday evening next.

Considerable speculation is indulged in regarding the probable route of the annual Summer excursion of the Seventh Regiment, though the members seem to be the least concerned of all parties. The Chicago Press already announce that this famous command will visit that city, though we have the best authority for stating that that trip was never entertained for a moment, as it would cause the men a great deal of unnecessary fatigue and discomfort by three days' continual railroad travel. The proposition to visit Philadelphia finds some favor, though we think the boys would remember Troy while marching over the uncouth pavements of the City of Brotherly Love. From present indications, we believe that the regiment will decide in favor of Newport, as the trip will be a steam-boat one, the most enjoyable of all, and much in favor with those veterans who remember the journey to Annapolis in 1861. An envious member of the National Guard, who never goes on an excursion, remarked a day or two since that he hoped the Seventh would go to Halifax. He meant the suggestion in no amiable sense, still that trip would be a novel one, and easily made. We fancy the Blue Noses would be quite taken with the Seventh if they visited the Citadel City, as we happen to know that they are proverbial for hospitality. The English officers in garrison would also contribute much to the enjoyment of their American visitors.

The Twelfth Regiment will assemble in full-dress uniform for battalion drill at the State Arsenal on Friday next. Line will be formed at 8¼ o'clock. This being the closing drill of the season, tickets of admission will be issued, which can be obtained by members of the regiment on application to their respective commandants.

The Ninth Regiment fairly entered upon their season of festivity on Friday evening, when they accompanied their new Colonel, James Fisk, Jr., to his opera house to witness the performance of the spectacle now running there. The house was crowded, and such of the officers as voted for Col. Fisk were evidently in their glory. The rank and file were of course delighted. The visit of the Ninth drew a large audience together, and the Prince appeared quite at ease in his nicely-fitting uniform. Since the Ninth succeeded in catching so liberal a Colonel, we know of more than one regiment in the First Division already in search of another.

The rain-storm on Tuesday afternoon prevented the Seventy-first Regiment from making the proposed parade in Tompkins-square. A drill was had in the Arsenal instead, which proved successful.

The Philadelphia papers announce that the New-York Seventh will visit that city in July, remain one day, and then proceed to Cape May and join in a hop with the Gray Reserves. A very nice programme, though somewhat prematurely announced.

Companies D and I, Thirteenth Regiment, will have a full-dress parade on Thursday next.

Capts. Cullen and Clan Ranald, of the Twenty-second Regiment, have tendered their resignations. The first-named is an excellent officer, and will be a loss to the command.

Col. Joel Mason has for the third time resigned the command of the Sixth Regiment, which we regret very much, as he has proved himself an excellent officer.

The Third Brigade field-day will occur on the [illegible] of June, and as Tompkins-square is yet unfinished, Gen. Varian has applied for permission to use Central Park. He will, no doubt, be refused, in which case the brigade will probably visit Prospect Park.

Inspector-Gen. McQuade and Adjt.-Gen. Townsend were in this City and Brooklyn all last week on official business. Considerable amusement was created on Tuesday evening at the inspection of the Thirty-seventh Regiment at the State Arsenal, when the Adjutant-General inspected the muskets, not knowing that the weapons are used in common by all regiments using the drill-room.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of the Twelfth Regiment are directed to assemble in fatigue uniform, for instruction and drill at the State Arsenal, on Thursday evening next.

The Committee of the Veterans of the National Guard (Seventh Regiment) held a meeting at the Seventh Regiment Armory, on Thursday evening, and decided upon the first annual excursion. Arrangements are now in progress to go to Long Branch, Continental Hotel, on Thursday, June 16. Among the features will be a genuine down-east clam-bake. We trust the "vets" will have a pleasant day and a good time, as they will surely have if the weather proves propitious.

The anniversary reception of the Ninth Regiment is to be held at the Academy of Music, on Friday, the 27th inst., and promises to be one of the most brilliant of the season. Gov. Hoffman and staff will be invited guests. Max Maretzek will wield his baton over 150 instruments affording the choicest music. The supper is to be gotten up by Delmonico.

The Executive Committee of the Sheltering Arms Bazaar will give a full dress concert and hop in honor of the Thirty-seventh Regiment at the armory, corner Broadway and Thirty-sixth-street, on Thursday evening next, in recognition of the courtesies received from the regiment while the Bazaar of this noble charity has occupied the building. The music will be by Lander's Band.

Court of Special Session—Criminal Business Before Justices Dowling and Shandley.

Criminal complaints are generally disposed of in a very equitable and expeditious manner in the Court of Special Sessions. Yesterday was no exception to the rule. The calendar included forty-eight cases, mostly charges of petit larceny and assault and battery. JACKSON ALEXANDER was accused of having substituted a dinner check for twenty-five cents in place of one for sixty-five cents, for the purpose of defrauding a Chatham-street restaurant-keeper named STILES. He was committed to the City Prison for ten days in default of $10 fine. JAMES B. FARRINGTON was charged with having swindled the proprietor of the St. Nicholas Hotel out of $65 by means of a worthless check on one of the City banks. The prisoner was represented to be in a state of delirium tremens, and was remanded until Tuesday. GEO. BUTTS was arraigned on a charge of violating the [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] MARY TOAL, otherwise [illegible], was complained of for keeping a disorderly house in Canal-street, and was ordered to vacate the place or suffer imprisonment. The Court then adjourned until Tuesday.

NEW BUILDINGS.

Description of the Mount Sinai Hospital, and the St. John's M. E. Church in Fifty-third-street.

Our Jewish fellow-citizens are about to erect, on the east side of Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, a spacious edifice for the accommodation of persons of their own faith, and to be known as the Mount Sinai Hospital. It will comprise a central or administrative building on Lexington-avenue, with a frontage of 60 feet and a depth of 52 feet, from which there will be an extension in the rear, 20 feet by 20. The wings or pavilions will have a frontage of 31 feet and a depth of 130 feet. They will be connected with the administrative building by corridors, 37 feet in length and 18 feet in width. Thus the entire establishment will have a frontage on the avenue of about 200 feet. The steam apparatus, gas-house, pumping-engines, &c., will be located in the rear. The style of architecture will be the Elizabethan, and the material chosen for the construction of the building Philadelphia brick and marble. The basement of the three fronts will be of heavy rusticated marble ashlar, and thence to the roof all the fronts will be faced with the best Philadelphia brick. The jambs, pediments and lintels of the windows will be of marble, with marble sills and belt courses. A Mansard roof, with towers and a large central dome, will surmount the edifice. The crest ornaments, cornices and balustrades will be of fancy iron-work. The grand entrance to the central building will be covered by a portico 15 feet in width, with columns, arches, cornices, and balustrades complete. On the front of the central building, between the second and third stories, will be placed a large marble tablet bearing the name of the institution. The great feature of this building, which will certainly be one of the handsomest and most imposing in the City, is the distance—125 feet—between the pavilions. The greatest width yet given has not exceeded 110 feet. This is a most important point in establishments of this class, where light and ventilation are essential elements.

The administrative building will have a cellar 60 feet by 52 and 8 feet in heighth, with a basement of nearly the same dimensions. The first story will contain four rooms, each 19 feet by 22, for the accommodation of the managers of the Institution, the apothecary and physician. One apartment will be used as a reception room. The halls will be 10 feet wide, extending each way, and will be laid with marble tileing. The second story will contain nine private wards, with closets, bath-rooms, lavatories and nurses rooms. The third story will contain four private wards, with bath-rooms, &c., as in the second story. Here, also, will be the chapel, 19 feet by 56. In the fourth story there will be a hall 25 feet by 50 and 25 feet in height, with an elegant domed ceiling. It will be lighted through the roof and by side windows. Here the clinical lectures will be delivered. In connection with this hall will be six small retiring-rooms. In the extension will be the grand stair-case, the elevators and dumb-waiters. The corridors on each side of this building, leading to the pavilions, will contain a basement and first story. The basements will be used as store-rooms and dining-rooms, and the first story will, of course, form the passage-ways. These will be eighteen feet in width, with marble floors, and ornamented with columns, pilasters, pedestals and urns for containing flowers. The pavilions will contain basements ten feet in height, a first and second stories, and open lofts sixteen feet in height. The basements are intended to be used for store-rooms, laundries, drying, bedding and dissecting rooms. Here, too, will be the servants' rooms and the dead-house. On the second and third floors will be the wards. Each ward will accommodate twenty patients, allowing 1,400 cubic feet of air to each. Nurses' rooms, private rooms, closets, lavatories, linen-rooms and bathing-rooms will also be provided on each floor. In all, about 200 patients will find accommodation in the establishment, which will be fitted up in the most complete manner with all the latest improvements, and with some which have never yet been introduced in any similar institution. There will be five large elevators and three dumb waiters. The five flights of iron stairs will be inclosed in brick walls. Steam will be used for heating the building, and ventilation will be amply provided for. Indeed if the architect's plans in this particular are fully carried out, the ventilation of the building will be superior to any in this country, and perhaps in the world.

It is estimated that the cost of the building will be about $300,000. The corner-stone will be laid during the present month, and it is hoped that the work will be completed before the end of next year. The architect is Mr. GRIFFITH THOMAS, of No. 470 Broadway. The mason work will be done by JOHN T. CONNOVER, the marble work by MASTERTON & HALL, the iron work by J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, and the carpenter work by JOHN DOWNEY.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH.

Work has been commenced on the St. John's M. E. Church, in Fifty-third-street. The building is to have frontage of 65 feet, and will run back 100 feet. The style of architecture is that known as the Norman gothic. The material used will be Belleville (N. J.) sand stone, the door and window facings being of Dorchester yellow-stone. The roof will be double-pitched and covered with variegated slate. The windows will be of stained and plain glass. The basement will be used for Sunday-school purposes. The body of the church will be 40 feet in height, with self-supporting galleries, arranged in amphitheater style, and will seat about 1,000 persons. It will be lighted by one large reflector in the center of the ceiling. The building will cost about $60,000, and will be completed probably during the present year. The designs were prepared by Messrs. D. & J. JARDINE, of No. 1,267 Broadway.

Grand Concert in Aid of the Five Points House of Industry.

Yesterday afternoon a concert was given in the chapel of the Five Points House of Industry, which was not as well attended as it should have been, considering the attractions offered. The children of the institution occupied the platform, and gave several songs and roundelays in a very pleasing manner during the intervals of the regular programme. The quintet "How can the birds help singing" was executed with great spirit by Miss BRAINERD, a young lady whose name was not given, and Messrs. ROCKWOOD and SCHAUFFLER. Miss NETTIE STERLING was heard to advantage in a grand aria from "Le Prophète," and the same lady afterward sang "My Head is Like to Rend," and "Home, Sweet Home," with her usual pathos and sweetness. Miss BRAINERD gave "Von Dir" and "Oh Come, Marie" very effectively, and subsequently, with the young lady before-mentioned, sang "La Calabraise" with great spirit. Mr. SCHAUFFLER executed a fantasie for the flute very nicely, and the concert concluded with the quartet, "My Love is Like the Red, Red Rose." Dr. CLARE W. BEAMES officiated as accompanist and conductor.

Difficulties of the English Language—Need of a Phonetic Alphabet.

At a recent meeting of the teachers of the industrial schools of the Children's Aid Society, a resolution was unanimously adopted approving of the use of a phonetic alphabet in teaching reading, and recommending the system used in Webster's Dictionary and introduced in Town and Holbrook's Readers. The key to the signs is given at the bottom of each page in the dictionary. The sounds of *a*, for instance, one as in face, fat, fâre, fär, fȧst, fall. Any one desirous of learning the pronunciation of a new or strange word refers to the marks, and with the aid of the key can give the sound correctly.

The marks are to restore to the vowels their properties as representatives of sounds. Every letter at first represented some sound, but the present English language has many letters that have lost their power as indicators of sound, and words are often pronounced without uttering a sound to correspond to any letter composing them. No one can tell from the names of the letters or their sounds how a word should be pronounced. One reason is, because there are so many silent letters; another is that there are so many sounds represented by one sign, that it cannot definitely represent any.

Where the letter a occurs, for instance, in a new word, the learner may give it one of eight sounds. There is no rule to determine which is correct. So it is with each of the other vowels. It is this ambiguity which makes the English language the most difficult language to pronounce in the world. Spelling is no guide to pronunciation. It is, instead, a complete disguise. The confusion caused by uncertain vowel signs would alone be sufficient to distract a linguist; but the confusion becomes worse confounded when silent letters are introduced without any regard to necessity, order, convenience, beauty or reason.

By some Darwinian process of "natural selection," and "survival of the fittest" forms representing the origin and history of words have prevailed over forms indicating sounds. The eye has been gratified at the expense of the ear. The poor children have had in consequence to suffer. They are compelled to work for years acquiring words, when a few months' drilling in elementary sounds, and the use of a phonetic type, would open to them, if not a royal road, certainly a well-marked highway. In the German language, nearly every sound has a sign and every letter its sound. The marks of the sound are written and printed invariably as part of the letter. Hence anybody [illegible] [illegible] How would it be if the sounds [illegible] staff were doubtful, and there were no signs to show whether they were natural, flat or sharp, but, instead, some arbitrary rule of harmony which teachers alone could give? Aided by a musical lexicon and a teacher, the learner would have to master each bar, and commit it to memory.

Music would then be an occult art, confined to but a few, instead of being a source of universal pleasure.

One reason why so many grow up unable to read is because the written and printed words do not correspond with the words spoken. If phonetic notation should be generally introduced it would render education much easier. Its introduction in industrial schools for poor boys and girls is especially appropriate, as it is so difficult to keep them in school for any regular or long time. They do not bear long confinement, and even if willing are not allowed to attend school in consequence of the necessity of labor. But once masters of the key they can help themselves.

THE ALEXANDER CASE.

Continuation of the Examination before the Surrogate—Tracing the Lost Treasure.

The examination in the Alexander case was continued yesterday, before Surrogate HUTCHINGS. Mrs. ELLEN T. MILLINER, of West Farms, Westchester County, who was the first witness called, testified that in April, 1869, after the death of Capt. ALEXANDER, she had a conversation with Mrs. CARRIE E. GRAF, wife of Mr. JAMES F. GRAF; this lady told witness that her father had "come into possession of his own again." A dispute here arose between counsel as to whether the witness could be questioned in relation to anything that occurred in that conversation other that what was testified to by Mrs. GRAF on the last examination day. The counsel for defendants (Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER) insisted that anything said in that conversation with regard to the property of Capt. ALEXANDER being in defendants' hands (the GARDINERS) was mere hearsay, and as such could not properly be admitted in evidence. Mr. SPENCER contended also that Mrs. GRAF was a witness for the plaintiff, (Mrs. BURKE,) and being such could not be impeached by that side. The Court decided to admit the testimony, and the witness answered that, in the conversation with Mrs. GRAF, that lady spoke of the money received by herself and husband as "her fortune." Mr. REDFIELD, plaintiff's counsel, then asked: "Did she say that her father had divided the fortune which had come into his hands between herself (Mrs GRAF) and husband?" This question was objected to by Mr. SPENCER, but, being admitted by the Court, the witness answered that she said she had received her portion. On cross-examination, Mrs. MILLINER said that she never had any consideration but this one referred to with Mrs. GRAF, and that she said nothing about Capt. ALEXANDER.

Mr. CHARLES S. WESTCOTT, of Elizabeth, N. J., brother-in-law to Mr. GRAF, testified that Mr. GRAF asked him to negotiate a sale of bonds, which, he said, had been given to his wife, and he did so. These were Virginia State and Brooklyn Water Loan bonds, of a par value of $3,000. Witness could not specify, however, what amounts these bonds actually represented. He sold them for about $2,000, in August last, but could not tell what had become of the proceeds of the sale, he having paid to Mr. GRAF what was his due after settling the accounts between him and witness. He testified that he had never given to ADRIAN, WILLIAM, or to JOHN GRAF any of the proceeds of the sale; that he made no memorandum of the amounts or character of the bonds sold, and could speak of them only from recollection. As to Capt. ALEXANDER witness knew nothing at all.

ISAAC WINSLOW, commercial agent, of No. 113 Maiden-lane, testified to having, two or three times, counted bonds for Capt. ALEXANDER in Mr. DEWEY's office in Wall-street, where witness then had a desk; that the last time was about three weeks before the Captain's death; that Capt. ALEXANDER took from under his shirt two bags, one containing bonds and the other money, and handed them to witness; and that the gross value of the bonds was about $30,000; that he told witness he could not sleep unless he had these bags about his neck, or words to that effect; witness could not say in what month or week, or on what day he last made the counting; that no one except Capt. ALEXANDER was present at the time; knew there were in the package Ohio, Virginia, New-York and Brooklyn Water bonds, but could not say how many in all or of each, or what was their value, or whether they were genuine or counterfeit bonds, or whether there were Confederate bonds among them.

Mrs. CHARLOTTE ANN MORGAN, of Brooklyn, testified to having known Capt. ALEXANDER for about forty years; he boarded with her several times since 1857; he was last domiciled in her house in 1867; she knew of his having bonds and money on his person constantly, and she had often counted the bonds, and would cut off the coupons at his request; when she last counted the bonds, in 1857, the face value of them was about $30,000; witness never knew of Capt. ALEXANDER's being for eleven years preceding his death at the house of the GARDINERS; he boarded at witness' house for months at a time during that period. Witness attended the Captain's funeral from the GARDINERS' house, when Mrs. GARDINER told witness that the only money the deceased had about him when he died was something over $100. Witness counted the bonds last for Capt. ALEXANDER in 1868; could not say particularly what they were; noticed some of them were United States bonds, others Virginia, Louisiana, and Missouri State bonds, and others were bonds of the Brooklyn Water-loan. Capt. ALEXANDER never gave witness or any of her family one cent, nor did he ever promise to give her or them anything. She averred, also, that she did not know what a Confederate bond is, nor could she say whether or not there were any such among those given her to count by Capt. ALEXANDER.

JAMES S. BREATH, brother-in-law of the last witness, testified that he was treasurer of the "Sheltering Arms;" that he attended Capt. ALEXANDER's funeral, saw Mr. and Mrs. GARDINER there, and was introduced to a lady purporting to be their daughter, (Mrs. GRAF;) that he told Mr. GARDINER of the habit deceased had of carrying money about his person, but that Mrs. GARDINER averred that the only money found on him was $160; witness saw Capt. ALEXANDER last on June 16, 1868, at his (witness') house; saw the bonds in his possession but could not specify what they were.

After the examination of this witness the case was adjourned till Thursday next at 10 A. M.

Woman Suffrage—Concentrating the Forces.

A meeting of members of the Union Woman's Suffrage Society and the old Equal Rights Association, took place yesterday, at the house of Mrs. WINCHESTER, No. 23 Gramercy-park. The object was to merge the two bodies into one. Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON was in the chair. It was proposed that as the National Woman's Suffrage Association had changed its name, the latter should dissolve and unite with it. Proposals, it was said, had been made to the American Woman's Suffrage Association, whose members were chiefly Bostonians, to do the same, but that it was unable to act until its annual meeting next November. The only opponents to a union among the Equal Rights Association members, were Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL and her husband. They argued that not enough of their body were present to authorize the measure. It was, however, carried. The speakers at the late woman suffrage anniversaries were nearly all present, together with many other adherents of the cause.

Papers on the Street Post-Office Boxes—A Package Stolen by a Chinaman.

A native of the Celestial Empire answering to the name of CHINKERADINCHANG, was charged before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday with having stolen a package of newspapers addressed to a lady in Cincinnati. It appeared that the accused took the package off of a lamp-post deposit box where it had been left to be sent by mail. The Commissioner held that no offense had been committed against the United State laws inasmuch as the package had not reached the custody of the Post-office authorities at the time it was taken; and he, therefore, discharged the prisoner, at the same time cautioning him to be careful about his future conduct.

Found Drowned.

The body of a man was found yesterday at the Quarantine landing, Staten Island, supposed to have been drowned. He appeared to have been about sixty years of age and to have been in the water a long time, as he had no flesh on the head or face, and the right hand had dropped off at the wrist. He had on black pants and vest, white woolen shirt, black neck-tie and woolen glove on the left hand; had in his pocket a receipt for $5 paid to the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

Board of Fire Underwriters—Nominations for the Ensuing Year.

The annual election of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters takes place to-morrow at 12 o'clock. The following are the regular nominations:

For President—EDWARD J. LOWBER. Vice-President—Thomas F. Jeremiah. Treasurer—Marcus F. Hodges. Secretary—William W. Henshaw. Assistant Secretary—James Yereance. Finance Committee—George T. Hope, John D. Cocks, James M. Halstead, D. B. Keeler, R. J. Thorne, C. W. Standart, F. P. Furnald. Fire-Patrol—Daniel Underhill, [illegible] [illegible] Surveyors—Edmund Driggs, Wm. [illegible], Jas. Harrison, Jas. M. Rankin, D. S. Manners, Wm. V. Leggett, H. Giroux.

GRAND PARK.

Real Estate Movements in Westchester County—The Park Project—Excursion Yesterday.

A day or two since mention was made in the TIMES of various projects on foot for the improvement of real estate in the vicinity of New-York, and of sales to take place during the coming season. Among these projects particular reference may now be made to the Grand Park enterprise in Westchester County. Yesterday, at the invitation of Mr. ANDREW WILSON, JR., the originator of the scheme, a number of real estate brokers, members of the Press and others, to the number of about one hundred, visited the grounds, which are soon to be offered for sale, situate near the village of Mamaroneck, in the above-mentioned county. The whole party were hospitably received by Mr. WILSON, at his private residence, and after partaking of a collation were conducted over the proposed park. During the last Winter, through various brokers, Mr. WILSON has, by purchase, at the cost of some $750,000, secured possession of nearly 2,000 acres of land in this locality, the heart of Westchester County. The tract faces the East River and Long Island Sound, and extends inland some three and one-half miles, with a width varying from one to two miles. The entire property is being rapidly improved, drains are constructed, roads laid out, trees planted, cottages built, and other means taken to render the locality both attractive and desirable. The distance from the City is about twenty-one miles, and the land is so situated with reference to the railways as to render all the lots easy of access. This property is now to be divided into building lots and placed upon the market. During the coming Summer five public sales will take place, the first of which comes off on the 4th of next month. A number of desirable lots will then be offered, and those in charge of the enterprise assure the public that the sales will be of a bona fide character, the lots being struck off at reasonable prices to the highest bidder. The terms of the sale as determined upon are forty per cent. down and the remainder in three years. Mr. WILSON's present residence, and ten acres of ground around it, has already been sold for $60,000 to the ladies of Mamaroneck, who have raised a fund for this purpose, and propose converting it into a female seminary. The managers of the Episcopal Theological Seminary of this City have also, it is said, in view the purchase of a location in this vicinity, having been offered liberal terms for this purpose. In addition, it is designed soon to erect a large hotel in the immediate vicinity. The excursion yesterday was a pleasant affair, and enjoyed by those participating in it, to whom every courtesy was shown. At the dinner speeches were made by Hon. JAMES C. SPENCER, Judge of the Superior Court of this City; Mr. RUSHMORE, Supervisor of the town of Mamaroneck; Mr. A. J. BLEECKER, of New-York, and Messrs. WILSON, TOWNSEND, VANDERBERGH, FRANKENSTEIN and other residents of the town.

The Woodruff Case in Hoboken—Card from Mr. Woodruff.

Mr. HAMPTON WOODRUFF, who has just been released from the Hudson County jail, has written a letter to the TIMES, in the course of which he presents the following explanation of his "misfortunes:"

"Some three weeks since I was taken from a sick bed at near midnight by a Deputy Sheriff, and thrust into the Hudson County prison without the privilege of procuring bail, at the instigation of E. P. GARDNER, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church at Hoboken, on the false and infamous charge of obtaining money from him under false representations. These charges which were sworn to by this specimen of a minister, after an investigation before a legal tribunal having been dismissed, leaves me no other alternative than to make this public statement in my own vindication. Now what are the facts in this case? I will state them as briefly as possible.

In January, 1869, in a legitimate and perfectly business-like manner, I obtained from him for another party $900 in United States bonds, and for them I gave him a check on the North River Bank for $1,000, payable in fifteen days from its date, and signed by the party for whom they were obtained, and whom we all supposed at the time to be responsible. These bonds were obtained for the purpose of depositing as a margin for some stock transactions, in which the maker of the check and myself were engaged; and this "divine" was informed by me at the time I obtained them, for whom I wanted them; and also with whom they were to be deposited. The check on its maturity was not paid, nor even protested. I subsequently took up the check and gave him an acceptance of my son, having three months to run, for $1,000. He had been engaged in the cotton trade at the South, and owing to his failure in business before the maturity of the acceptance it also laid over. Whenever the coupons of the bonds became due, they were always cut off and either delivered to the minister or sold for what they were worth and the proceeds handed to him, even down to January of the present year. My stock transactions, involving in the aggregate millions of dollars, proved disastrous, in which I lost heavily; and my brokers, in order to protect themselves from loss, did as all other brokers would have done in the same circumstances, in a rapid decline of stocks, sold my own securities, and also those bonds I had left as a margin. I have offered to settle with him by giving him indorsed paper, payable in four different installments, agreeing, in case of a default in the payment of the first installment, that I would confess judgment in the full amount. This he has declined to accept, preferring to persecute me by thrusting me into prison. This is the history of the bond matter. He has penetrated almost every act of my life down to my very childhood, sifted my private business transactions with friends, distorting and giving them a coloring to suit his own purposes, and to bolster himself up and keep the good opinion of his flock; he has gone from house to house retailing his slanderous tales to every family in the congregations for the purpose of creating a prejudice against me. I need hardly add that, in my judgment, this is a case which calls for the interference of the Presbytery, as well as the church over which this man holds the sacred office of pastor.

H. WOODRUFF.

Emigration Statistics for the Past Week.

There weer 10,050 emigrant passengers landed at Castle Garden during the week ending yesterday. The following statement shows the order in which they arrived:

Date of arrival.	Vessel.	Where from.	Number.
May 9	City of Dublin	Liverpool	745
May 9	City of Brussels	Liverpool	997
May 10	Pennsylvania	Liverpool	440
May 10	City of Cork	Liverpool	396
May 10	Gauss	Bremen	162
May 11	Minnesota	Liverpool	1,108
May 11	Hammonia	Hamburg	612
May 12	Denmark	Liverpool	1,244
May 12	Hansa	Bremen	538
May 12	Dorian	Glasgow	312
May 13	Dorian	Bremen	588
May 14	Helvetia	Liverpool	1,212
May 14	Columbia	Glasgow	600
Total			10,050

An Expedition on the Way to Cuba.

Saturday morning, between the hours of 2 and 9 A. M., an expedition sailed for Cuba under the command of Col. CRISTO. The expedition numbered 300 men, all Cubans, with the exception of five American Captains. They carried with them 7,000 rifles, consisting of Remington, Winchester and Enfield, 1,000 muskets, 200 revolvers, 100 axes, a battery of six large guns, uniforms, equipments, and about two tons of powder. They sailed on board a steamer going to San Domingo as regular passengers, where Gen. WILLIAMS is waiting for them.

Charge of Incest.

A case of an unusually revolting character was investigated at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice SCOTT. ANDREW J. BROAS, No. 160 Broome-street, was charged at the instance of his three daughters—CATHARINE, aged fourteen; SARAH, aged eighteen, and MARY, aged twenty—with incest. From the statements made by the prosecutors, it appeared that for many years he was accustomed to outrage their persons, and they were afraid to divulge lest he should kill them. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Decoration Day.

The approach of our new national anniversary, the day on which the pleasing custom has arisen of decorating the graves of the dead soldiers of the Republic with flowers, has set in motion the various military organizations of this City and vicinity in making preparations for its proper observance. Besides the various local demonstrations united action is proposed on the part of the citizens of New-York, Kings and Westchester counties, and between now and the 30th inst. all the necessary preparations will be completed.

The Women Still on the Move.

Among the unchronicled movements at the recent Convention of the Union Woman's Suffrage Society for carrying on the feminine crusade for the ballot-box, was the detailing of Mrs. STANTON, Miss ANTHONY, ELEANOR KIRK and others to make speeches at Conventions at Richmond and other cities of Virginia, to be held under the auspices of the newly-formed Female Suffrage Association of that State. [illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new	113¼	200 Pac. Mail	40¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	114¼	100 do....bet. call	40⅝
500 do.....small	114¼	200 do.	41
51,500 do........s3	114⅛	5 A. M. U. Ex...b.c	41½
7,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68	114¼	10 Adams Ex.	66¼
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅜	10 U. S. Ex. Co...b30	46
5,000 do.	108⅜	100 do.	45¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x.c.	60½	200 do.	45¾
10,000 do.	60¼	100 do.	45⅝
30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. s60	56¾	100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	101⅞
20,000 do.........s60	56⅜	500 do.	101⅜
3,000 do.	56⅜	200 do.........b3	101⅜
5,000 do.	56⅝	100 do.........b10	101½
2,000 Va. St. 6s, x. c.	69½	20 do.	101⅜
5,000 N. C. St. 6s, n.	25⅞	100 do....bet. call	101⅜
15,000 do.	25	600 do.	101⅜
10,000 S. Car. St. 6s, n. Jan. & July	83	500 do.	101⅜
20,000 do. Oct. & Ap.	81½	500 do.	101⅜
29,000 do.	82	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Ctfs.	97⅛
1,000 La. 8s, Lev. Bs.	92	10,000 do.	97¼
7,000 Ark. 7s, Is. to L. R. & F. S. R	76	30,000 do...bet. call	97⅛
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	10,000 do.	97⅜
4,000 Erie 3d M.	88	200 Harlem R. R.	145⅛
1,000 Erie 4th M.	84	5200 Reading	104⅛
4,000 Chic., B. & Q. 8s.	114	3000 do.........s30	104⅛
6,000 A. & T. H. 2d Pf.	85	500 do.........s3	104⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st	95½	500 L. S. & M. So.....c	99⅛
2,000 Union P. 1st M	85½	500 do.	99⅜
10,000 Cen. Pacific R. R. Gold Bds.	93½	300 do...bet. call	99⅜
1,000 do.	93¼	400 do.	99¼
1,000 Gt. W. 1st M. '88	89	5 Ill. Cen.	143
11,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. 7s	98¼	600 Clev. & P. R.	106⅛
3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st M	100	900 do.	106⅜
13,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st M.	104½	300 Chic. & N. W.	80⅛
3,000 Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d M.	100	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	91
41,000 Col., C. & I. C. 1st M.	83½	300 N. J. Cen. R.	109
4,000 St. L. & Iron M. 1st Bds.	89	5 do.	108⅞
10,000 Gt. East. In. B.	48¾	2300 Chi. & R. I.	121⅛
30 Merchants' Bank.	125	500 do.	121
10 Man. & Mer. Bk.	100	10 do.	121⅜
10 Cent. Nat. Bank.	112½	100 do....bet. call	120⅞
12 Amer. Ex. Bank.	112½	1800 do.	120¾
30 do.	112	100 Mil. & St. P.	67⅛
50 Merch. Ex. Bank	102½	400 do.	67
20 Contin'tal Bk.	97¾	600 Mil. & St. P. R. Pf	82⅛
10 Metropolitan Bk.	144	200 Tol., W. & W.	56⅛
20 Del. & H. C.	123	24 P., Ft. W. & Chi. Guar.	94¼
100 Canton Co.	71⅝	50 do.	94⅜
530 West. Un. T.	33½	600 Ohio & Miss.	37⅝
300 do.........s60	33⅜	300 do....bet. call	38
500 do.	33⅝	100 Ohio & Miss. Pf.	75⅛
200 do.	33⅝	30 Chi., B. & Q.	155
500 do...bet. call	33⅝	50 New Jersey R.	120
		100 Morris & Essex.	92½
		10 do.	92⅝
		18 N. Y. & N. H. R.	152
		300 Bos., H. & E. R.	5⅝
		100 St. Louis & I. M. R bet. call	44⅜

SECOND BOARD—12 M.

$6,500 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	112¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅜	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.	114⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. b3	114⅛	8,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$15,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n bet. call	56⅛	200 Erie Railway.b.c	23⅛
1,000 Mo. St. 6s	93⅞	100 Lake S. & M. S.	99⅜
10,000 do.	94	100 do.	99⅜
300 West. U. Tel.	33⅛	38 N. J. Central	109
100 Mariposa Pf.	17⅛	50 Clev. & Pitts.	106
100 Boston W. P.	18⅜	100 Mil. & St. P.	67
100 Pacific Mail	40⅛	400 do.........b3	67⅛
100 A. M. U. Ex.	41⅜	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	82
200 do.	42	200 do.	81⅞
100 Wells-Fargo Scrip	3¼	200 Del., L. & W. R.	110
120 U. S. Ex.	46	200 T., W. & W.	56⅛
200 Harlem R. R.	145	200 Pitts., Ft. W. & C. Guar.	94⅜
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	101⅞	50 do.	94⅞
200 do...bet. call	101⅜	900 Ohio & Miss.	38
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. R. Cer.	97⅜	100 do.........b10	38⅛
1,070 do.	97	100 do.	38⅜
20,000 do...bet. call	97½	100 H. & St. J. R. Pf.	110⅛
500 Reading.......s10	104⅛	200 Dub. & S. C. R.	104⅜
700 do.	104⅛	100 do.	104

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

$20,000 Amer. Gold.b3	114⅜	100 West. U. Tel.	33⅛
50,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x.c.	60⅝	300 Pacific Mail	40
50,000 Vir. 6s	69⅛	100 do.	40⅛
50,000 do.	69⅜	100 do.........b3	40⅛
10,000 do......new	69⅛	100 do.........b3	40⅜
10,000 N. C. St. 6s. x c	48⅜	100 Rock Island	120⅛
10,000 N. Car. St. 6s. n. b3	24⅛	500 do.........c	120⅛
200 Mar. Prf.	15	500 Erie.........s3	23⅛
100 Adams Ex.	65⅛	100 do.	23⅛
100 N. Y. C. & H. R.	101⅞	100 Mil. & St. P.	81⅞
100 do.	101⅜	500 Cent. Gold	20

SATURDAY, May 14—P. M.

The Bank return tends to confirm the decided ease in the Money market at the rates of 5 @6 ₱ cent. At the close of the day lenders were ready to accept 4 ₱ cent. to first-class brokers to make two days' interest over Sunday. The Banks add $3,136,843 to their loans and discounts, and $5,080,101 to their general line of deposits. The latter include a gain of $954,907 in Gold and $1,838,083 in Greenbacks since last Monday. The Treasury Office took in $2,586,391 for Gold Customs during the week; paid out $2,253,221 Gold Interest, and sold $1,000,000 Gold on Wednesday for account of the Sinking Fund.

The Gold market dragged at 114⅜@114½ ₱ cent. The Public Funds were ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. higher than on the last figures of Friday on the 5-20s of 1867. The Southern State Bonds were steady. The Railway Stocks feverish and most of the Western lines lower, the greatest depression being on Rock Island and North-west Common. The Vanderbilt Stocks showed most strength, notwithstanding the official notice given to the Stock Exchange that 30 days hence the Harlem Company will increase their Capital $1,000,000, or 20,000 shares. The new stock was sold in anticipation of Mr. VANDERBILT a fortnight ago, and the fact was pretty generally understood at the time.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, MAY 14.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	108½	108¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	112¼	112¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	114¼	114⅛
American Gold Coin	114¼	114¾
Bills on London, 60 days	109½	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	57	56⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100¾	101
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Certificates	96¾	96⅜
Reading Railroad	104	103⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	121¼	119⅞
Northwestern Common	80½	79⅜
North-western Preferred	91	89⅛
Pacific Mail Company	40¼	39¼
St. Paul Preferred	81¾	81½
St. Paul Common	66⅞	66½
Lake Shore	99	98⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	37⅝	37½
New-Jersey Central	108½	109

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 14.

General balance yesterday	$83,219,458 21
Gold receipts	531,619 03
Gold payments	2,094,443 25
Gold balance	76,448,053 27
Currency receipts	484,101 53
Currency payments	454,290 61
Currency balance	3,284,671 90
General balance	82,084,406 93
Customs	338,000
Canceled Gold Certificates forwarded to Washington	734,000

And the following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81	116⅝	5-20 reg., n. i., '65	113⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81	117	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	114
5-20 reg., '62	111⅜	5-20 reg., '67	113⅞
5-20 coup., '62	112	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
5-20 reg., '64	111⅜	50-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '64	111⅜	10-40 reg.	107
5-20 reg., '65	111	10-40 coup.	108⅛
5-20 coup., '65	111⅝	6s Currency	112⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup	60½	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '81	102
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	56⅛	Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '86	104
Va. 6s, ex coup	69½	Ill. Canal Bonds, '70	100
Va. 6s, new bonds	69⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 6s	85	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	100
Georgia 7s, new bonds	95	Ill. War Loan	100¼
N. Carolina 6s	48½	Ind. 5 ₱ ct.	99
N. Carolina new bds.	24⅛	Mich. 6 ₱ cent., '73	97
S. Carolina 6s	92	Mich. 7 ₱ cent., '78	98
S. Carolina new bds.	82⅝	Mich. 7 ₱ cent. War L.	100
S. Carolina, Apl. & Oct.	81⅛	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.	110⅛
Missouri 6s	93⅝	N. Y. Coup. Bounty L.	110⅛
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss.	93	N. Y. 7s, Canal L., '70	104
Louisiana 6s, L. Bds.	73	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	105
Louisiana 8s, L. Bds.	91⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	105
California 7s	113⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	106
Cal. 7s, large bds.	112⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	106
Connecticut 6s	100	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Rhode Island 6s	101⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	108
Alabama 5s	74	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	102
Ark. 7s, L. R. & F. S. Iss.	75½	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ohio 6 ₱ cent., '75	102	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76	100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central 6s, '83	90	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	101⅛
N. Y. Central 6s, '87	88	Gt. West. 1st M., '88	89
N. Y. Cent. 6s, R. Est.	88	Quincy & Tol. 1st M. '90	80
N. Y. Cent. 6s, Sub'n.	87	Galena & Chic. Ex.	94
Erie 7s, 2d Ind., '79	95	Galena & Chic. 2d M.	91
Erie 7s, 3d Ind., '83	88	Chic. & Rock Is. 1st M.	105
Erie 7s, 5th Ind., '88	86	Chic., R. Is. & Pacific	98
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1 M. '77	91	Morris & Essex 1st M	99¼
Harlem 1st	100¼	Morris & Essex 2d M.	97
Hud. R. 7s, 2M. S. F., '85	104	Clev. & Tol. Sk. Fd.	102¼
Mich. Cent. 1 M. 8s, '82	120½	N. J. Cent. 2d M.	103
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1 M.	114	N. J. Cent. new bds.	101
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M.	95⅛	Pitts., F. W. & Ch. 1 M.	104
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱c.	99⅛	Pitts., F. W. & Ch. 2d M.	100
Central Pacific Bds.	92	Pitts., F. W. & Ch. 3d M	93
Union Pacific 1st Bds.	85⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d M.	90
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	77
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Chic. & Alton 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In.	76	Chic. & Alton Income	91
Chic. & N. W. S. Fd.	97⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Chic. & N. W. Ex. Bd.	87	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	95
Chic. & N. W. 1st M.	95⅛	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bds	89
Consl'd 7 ₱ c. conv'le.	93	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	105⅛
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	106⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	92
Lack. & West. Bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	86
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	84
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	88⅛
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Trade'rs	[illegible]	Tenth National	110
National	116	Oriental	120
Merch. Exchange	102	Gold Exchange	100
Seventh Ward	108	Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass.	108
State of New-York	106	Pennsylvania Coal	225
Commerce	127	Cum. Coal & Iron	43
Ocean	82	Canton Co., Baltimore	71½
Mercantile	125	Western Union Tel.	33⅜
American Exchange	112	Quicksilver Mining	9
Chatham	170	Quicksilver Pref.	12½
Bank of the Republic	118	Mariposa Preferred	18
Bank of N. America	105½	Mariposa 1st Pref.	46½
Hanover	108	Mariposa Trustee Cer.	47
Irving	116	Boston Water Power.	18⅜
Metropolitan	144	Adams Express	66⅛
East River	111½	Wells-Fargo Express	14⅝
Nassau	x.104	Wells-Fargo Scrip	3
Shoe & Leather	167	American Express	41⅜
Corn Exchange	128	U. S. Express	45⅜
Continental	97¾	Merchants' Union Ex.	7
St. Nicholas	117½	Pacific Mail	40⅝

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from Foreign Ports for the week ending May 13, 1870, was $3,670,952.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MAY 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	102½	102⅝
Camden and Amboy	119½	119¾
Pennsylvania Central	112¼	112½
Reading	104⅝	104½
Lehigh Valley	56¼	56⅜
Catawissa Preferred	37½	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	30	30⅛
Northern Central	44	45
Lehigh Navigation	33⅝	33¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	93⅜	94

RAILWAY EARNINGS FOR APRIL.

	1870.	1869.
Chicago and Alton	$334,653	$328,390
Chicago and North-western	950,636	1,112,190
Chicago and Rock Island	443,300	362,961
Clev., Col., Cin. and Indianapolis	216,046	247,661
Illinois Central	597,571	568,282
Michigan Central	412,030	411,814
Milwaukee and St. Paul	443,133	460,287
North Missouri	269,490	149,184
Ohio and Mississippi	270,933	214,409
Pacific of Missouri	289,550	278,246
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	168,705	171,868
St. Louis and Iron Mountain	104,019	
Toledo, Wabash and Western	318,699	311,832
Total	$4,848,765	$4,617,124

EARNINGS FROM JAN. 1 TO MAY.

	1870.	1869.
Chicago and Alton	$1,296,822	$1,371,976
Chicago and Northwestern	3,3 9,437	3,955,759
Chicago and Rock Island	1,648,000	1,669,968
Cleveland, Col., Cin. & Indianapolis	910,307	872,523
Illinois Central	2,559,923	2,400,058
Michigan Central	1,459,579	1,508,096
Milwaukee and St. Paul	1,599,127	1,664,602
North Missouri	917,959	500,095
Ohio and Mississippi	939,020	832,314
Pacific of Missouri	1,035,919	973,962
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute	656,759	608,258
Total	$16,322,852	$16,412,601

Financial Chronicle.

The Pennsylvania Petroleum Trade in April.

The Titusville *Herald*, in its monthly review, says:

There was a moderate increase in the production for the month of April, occasioned principally by the striking of new wells.

The following table shows the production during April, 1870:

	Barrels.
Total shipment of Crude for April of bbls. of 45 gallons each	425,966
Add to reduce to bbls. of 43 gallons each	19,812
Total shipment of bbls. of 43 gallons each	445,778
Stock on hand April 1	385,157
Stock on hand May 1	328,609
Deduct decrease on May 1	56,548
Total production during April	389,230
Average per day for thirty days	12,974
Average per day in April, 1869	11,067
Daily increase April, 1870, over April, 1869	1,907

The gravity of the oil produced does not offer any particular change from that of the months preceding, and it is belived that less benzine is used than during any former month of the past year. This cannot fail to be productive of good results, and add to the value of the oil produced. The number of wells being drilled upon May 1 is about twenty-one less than upon the beginning of the previous month, as shown by the reports from each farm, tract and district in the region, and nearly one hundred in excess of the number drilling at the same date 1869.

On May 1, the stock was 56,548 bbls. less than on the 1st of April, and the total amount of stock was 328,609 bbls. against 365,970 May 1, 1869, or 37,361 bbls. less than at the same date last year. The stock of Oil includes the amount in iron tanks, at wells, and in the wooden tanks of refiners and pipe companies. The latter amounted to 23,870 bbls., and was located as follows: At Titusville, 8,890 bbls.; at Miller, 1,650; Shamburg, 3,503; Pithole, 3,627; Rynd Farm and Cherry Tree Run, 4,700; Oil City, 1,000; Petroleum Center, 1,000.

The annexed table shows the amount in iron tankage and the total stock at the dates named:

	Amount in Iron Tanking. bbls.	Total Stock. bbls.
Nov. 7, 1867	459,000	655,000
Jan. 7, 1868	406,500	534,600
April 7, 1868	486,600	559,100
July 1, 1868	231,059	278,450
Oct. 1, 1868	175,608	263,808
Jan. 1, 1869	172,505	264,805
Feb. 1, 1869	195,967	274,167
March 1, 1869	193,730	282,450
April 1, 1869	231,675	329,324
May 1, 1869	275,395	365,970
June 1, 1869	265,406	365,484
July 1, 1869	230,056	309,266
Aug. 1, 1869	228,596	307,136
Sept. 1, 1869	249,892	332,129
Oct. 1, 1869	210,259	292,419
Nov. 1, 1869	187,945	276,475
Dec. 1, 1869	210,033	337,658
Jan. 1, 1870	186,450	340,154
Feb. 1, 1870	185,750	342,390
March 1, 1870	219,930	351,474
April 1, 1870	270,002	328,609
May 1, 1870	237,836	328,609

The total shipments of crude, equivalent of barrels of forty-five gallons each, were 425,966, an excess of 91,287 over those of March. The amount of refined oil shipped was less than in March. The shipments by river were 91,385, or 56,979 barrels more than during March. The river was navigable from the 1st to about the 23d of the month, and the amount shipped from Oleopolis, Tidioute and Parker's by water was much larger than for months previous.

The following is a recapitulation of the shipments in May:

	Barrels.
To New-York	106,879
To Cleveland	130,129
To Boston	9,880
To Philadelphia	26,441
To Pittsburg	129,024
To Portland	1,049
To other points	22,564
Total	425,966

The following table exhibits the shipments of Crude equivalent from Jan. 1 to May 1, 1870:

	Barrels.
To New-York	386,402
To Cleveland	457,844
To Boston	62,568
To Philadelphia	90,732
To Pittsburg	346,316
To Portland	9,752
To other points	88,391
Total	1,442,003

The price did not vary to any important extent during the month, the price at the beginning of the month upon the Upper Creek being about $3 85, and closing at $4 35, while upon the Lower Creek $4 15 was the price on the first, and $4 40 the closing figure. At no time preceding did the price reach the figures that marked the close, and a majority of the sales were effected at about $4 on the Upper Creek and from $4 15 to $4 20 upon the Lower.

The following table shows the amount of oil exported from New-York and all other ports from Jan. 1 to April 30, 1870:

	1870.	1869.
Exports since Jan. 1.	Gallons.	Gallons.
From New-York	17,323,063	16,826,790
From Boston	422,989	1,005,053
From Philadelphia	8,951,003	6,072,758
From Baltimore	536,385	466,341
Total exports from U. States	27,233,443	24,370,942
Same time 1868		23,539,141
Same time 1867		16,294,073

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 14.

By Judge Freedman.

MOTIONS DENIED.

Courtney *vs.* Baker; Gascoigne *vs.* Beman.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Hoffman *vs.* Cummings; Deane, Jr., *vs.* Shirley; Kolbreuther vs. Pahlen.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Jones and a Jury.

ICE ON SIDEWALKS—WHEN THE OCCUPANT NOT LIABLE FOR DAMAGES IN CONSEQUENCE.

Deidamia Masters vs. John Wakeman.—This was an action brought to recover damages alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff, a married woman, in consequence of a fall on the ice on a sidewalk in front of premises owned by the defendant in Forty-third-street, near Ninth-avenue.

The plaintiff claimed $7,500 damages. From her story on the stand, it appeared that in February, 1868, she was walking with a little girl in front of the defendant's house, and her attention was called to the fact that it was very slippery by the little girl. The plaintiff said she would go on, however, and had hardly the words out of her mouth when she fell and fractured the neck of the thigh-bone. Being sixty-five years of age, and unusually heavy—over 200 pounds weight—she was with difficulty carried home by several men. She testified she had been sick for several months, suffering intense pain, and that she was lamed for life.

Several witnesses, and among others a surgeon, was called, who proved the gravity of her case. Proof also was given that there were no ashes or sand on the sidewalk, but that it was covered with ice.

Mr. Dennis McMahon, who appeared for the defense, moved for a non-suit, on the grounds that there was concurring negligence, and also that the defendant was not the party responsible, no notice having been given to him by the Corporation to remove snow or ice.

Mr. E. Hurry, for plaintiff, was heard in opposition.

Judge JONES dismissed the complaint, on the ground that the defendant was not the party responsible, no notice having been given to him.

E. Hurry for plaintiff; Dennis McMahon for defendant.

[illegible] SPLENDID VILLA PLOTS [illegible] two acres of ground.

E. A. LAWRENCE.

BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY. Will sell at auction, on MONDAY, May [illegible] o'clock, on the premises, the above beautiful property, on very easy terms. Cars leave [illegible] 10 o'clock from Whitehall Dock. [illegible] ocean, Narrows and surrounding country [illegible] sive, and it offers attractions, to those taking [illegible] cheap and convenient homes in the country [illegible] met with. It is situated within one mile of [illegible] with elegant shore and inland drives, making

The property can be reached at any hours of [illegible] by taking the steamer at the foot of Whitehall [illegible] Seventy per cent. of the purchase money can [illegible] on bond and mortgage.

Any of the above property can be purchased at [illegible] sale previously to May 10 by application to LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY, [illegible] M. TOMPKINS, No. 23 William-st., or J. F. ELLERY, No. 596 Grand-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, with extension, [illegible] near 5th-av., Murray Hill, $28,000; also, four [illegible] high stoop brown-stone houses, [illegible] cheap. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZED FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, [illegible] with fine stable, near Madison-av., Murray Hill, [illegible] very low, with or without stable. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV. CHOICE CORNER PLOT and single lots, below and fronting the Park; [illegible] large and small plots on Madison and 5th avs. [illegible] jacent streets. (Bargains.) W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS BROWN-stone-front houses Nos. 21 and 23 West 56th-st. [illegible] 56. Inquire on the premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT YOUR OWN TERMS OF PAYMENT AND VERY CHEAP—Two most beautiful COUNTRY HOMES, close to the City, with ALL City conveniences—gas, water, bath-rooms, stationary wash-tubs, bells, speaking-tubes, &c., &c.; fine plots of ground; high and very healthful location; accessible from [illegible] town or down town in forty-five or fifty minutes [illegible] teen times a day each way, between 5 A. M. and [illegible] night, by the best railway and cars in the country. [illegible] and SEE the houses. Particulars of ALBERT [illegible] WELL, No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—That well-known property, the ST. LOUIS HOTEL, New-Orleans, [illegible] ing on St. Louis-st., the entire front of the block [illegible] tween Chartres and Royal sts., (320 feet,) and [illegible] ing through the entire block 160 feet deep to Toulouse-st., including the old Citizens' Bank building on [illegible] louse-st.

The hotel is in good repair for the opening of business, and is capable of accommodating 500 guests.

The property will be sold for half its value [illegible] terms, and if not sold by 1st July, 1870, will be [illegible] at a moderate rent for a term of years.

Apply to Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, New-Orleans, or to A. D. SELLECK, No. 37 Pine-st., New-York.

WOOLEN FACTORY AND MACHINERY.—The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of the Beaver Brook Manufacturing Company, [illegible] for sale the real estate, buildings and privileges of [illegible] Company, situate in the town of Sprague, Conn.

The premises are in good order, a portion of the machinery is new, and all of it was put in good condition within a short time.

The property consists of a factory building [illegible] feet, four stories, with dye-house 22x72 feet, [illegible] chimney.

1 tenement-house, 3 tenements.
1 tenement-house, 2 tenements and boarding-house.
1 tenement-house, 2 tenements.
1 house, 1 tenement, for Superintendent.
A stable, 3 store-houses, 1 blacksmith-shop, [illegible] tools.
Out-door dry-table, 60x25, with shed.
1 stone-picker house, 30x20.
1 office building and carpenter's shop, &c., &c.
2 acres of land, with water privileges, about 30 [illegible] fall; wheel in good order, and the following machinery, viz.:
5 spinning-jacks, 1,100 spindles.
2 sets of cards, 48-inch breakers and 40-inch finishers.
22 drop-box looms complete.

With necessary heaters, shears, drying-machines, sargents, burr-picker 30-inch, &c., &c. Everything in running order. The mill has been in operation until within a few weeks. It is now in charge of a practical manufacturer, by whom the machinery will be moved every day.

The property can be seen by applying to Mr. [illegible] LOGAN, on the premises. Particulars given at [illegible] office of the assignee.

Proposals in writing will be received for two weeks for its purchase at my office, where a schedule can be seen.

The property is about eight miles from Norwich, Conn. RICHARD WARREN, Assignee, No. 315 Broadway, New-York.

J. L. DUMONT, REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENT, LAKE-AV., DULUTH, MINNESOTA.

FOR SALE—A BRICK BUILDING, TWO stories, with Mansard roof; twelve bed-rooms; four other rooms on first floor; surrounded by [illegible] acres of land, highly cultivated, garden, fruit, &c.; situated in the village of Cold Spring, just opposite West Point. Also, a building site of forty acres, in twenty minutes' drive of Garrison's or Cold Spring, and affording one of the finest and most extensive views in the Highlands, at a low price. Apply to [illegible] LENTE, Cold Spring.

LONG BRANCH.—COTTAGES ON THE seashore for sale or to rent furnished for the coming season; also, very desirable places within half a mile of the sea with ground attached, and [illegible] improved plots well located for investment or building purposes for sale. FRANK G. BROWN, No. 58 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated; one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country [illegible] and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A FINE PLACE OF THIRTY ACRES; good improvements, 2,000 choice fruit trees, [illegible] depot and village, seventeen miles in New-Jersey; $15,000; or $3,000 to $5,000 and balance [illegible] and exchange. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—188 ACRES; FOUR MILES from Poughkeepsie, near Manchester; the finest farm in Dutchess County; beautiful stream; [illegible] did timber; title perfect; price $25,000. EDWARD BRUNDIGE.

FOR SALE AT COST—A HANDSOME new house at Morristown, eleven rooms, ten minutes' walk from depot. J. SMITH DODGE, No. [illegible] West 20th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A LARGE DWELLING-house with modern improvements and three acres of land, in Cornwall, near the short cut, Erie Railroad Depot, two hours from the City; beautiful situation; mountain air; fine shade and ornamental trees; plenty of fruit and water; ice-house filled, and garden planted; will rent from 1st to 1st October for $1,000. Inquire of E. H. LUDLOW, or GEORGE B. WOODWARD, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET—AT RED BANK, N. J., WITHIN five minutes' walk of both steam-boat and railroad, a nice cottage-house, ten rooms, with garden, fruit, &c.; perfectly healthy and pleasantly located; rent $200 for the season, or $25 per month for the year. Apply to JAMES A. DEGRAUW, No. 50 South-st., New-York.

PUTNAM COUNTY.—TO LET—THE large and commodious mansion, furnished, situated on the highway leading from Lake Mahopac to the village of Carmel, with numerous out-buildings, garden, twenty acres of land, &c. For particulars apply to C. M. BELDEN, or JOHN BELDEN, No. 81 Beaver-st.

TO RENT—A THREE-STORY AND FRENCH-roof brown-stone dwelling on 120th-st., first block from 6th-av. Boulevard, containing all the modern improvements, and in first-class condition, at a rent of $1,000 per annum. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, IN SOUTH [illegible] ford-st., Brooklyn, a fine brown-stone front house in perfect order and complete; [illegible] nished; a large part of the rent would be taken in board by the owner; a good tenant can obtain favorable terms. Address, with particulars, P. O., Box 1,784 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A furnished cottage, [illegible] Montclair, N. J.; only five minutes from depot; [illegible] plank walks all the way to the house; neighborhood first-class; rent $50 a month. Address G. F. P., No. 376 New-York Post-office.

TO LET, FURNISHED, OR TO LEASE FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—No. 100 [illegible] 23d-st., corner 4th-av.; the house has nineteen rooms. Apply to W. H. SMITH & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

HOUSE, TWO-STORY AND EXTENSION—Twelve rooms, hot and cold water, bath, wash-tubs, gas, furnace, &c.; situate on [illegible] feet east of Patchen-av.; cars pass the door. Apply to W. H. REES, book-binder, 29 and 31 Ann-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE dwelling No. 245 West 54th-st., at a greatly reduced rent—$1,500. Take 8th-av. cars and [illegible] the premises.

TO LET—No. 314 EAST 21ST-ST., UNFURNISHED brick house; ten rooms; rent, $650; [illegible] from 4 to 5. STANLEY DAY, No. 111 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET, IN TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

TO LET—ELEGANT PARLOR FLOOR for business; a dentist has occupied it; also furnished bedrooms. Call at No. 9 East 14th-st., near [illegible] voort-place.

DESK-ROOM TO LET IN NO. [illegible] man-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

COAL.

COKE AT 8 A CHALDRON [illegible] from Manhattan Gas-works [illegible]

[illegible]

AT RETAIL.

ING & SUMMER
DRESS GOODS.

INES at 25c. per yard, reduced from 40c.
INES at 30c. per yard, reduced from 50c.
INES at 40c. per yard, reduced from 62½c.
GOODS IN SAME PROPORTION.

GRENADINES.

D AND FIGURED, at 25c. per yard.
OLORED STRIPED, at 37½c. per yard.
IGURED AND STRIPED, at 62½c. to $1 25.
HERNANIS, BYZANTINES AND FLOR-
INES, ALL PRICES.

SIERY AND GLOVES.

FULL REGULAR HALF-HOSE, from 20c.
pair.
ENGLISH HALF-HOSE, from 25c. per pair.
HOSIERY, from 25c. per pair.
FANCY COTTON HALF-HOSE, in great
y.
QUALITY LADIES' LEATHER GLOVES,
per pair.
TWO-BUTTON GLOVES, at $1 per pair.
GLOVES FOR LADIES, just received, at $1.

AKS AND SHAWLS.

LOAKS REDUCED FROM.....$20 to $15 00
LOAKS REDUCED FROM..... 40 to 25 00
LOAKS REDUCED FROM..... 60 to 35 00
LACE POINTS reduced from.. 12 to 8 50
LACE POINTS reduced from.. 20 to 15 00
EDOUINE" MANTLES reduced
.... 14 to 12 00
and Summer SHAWLS, and a great variety
hand-made GARMENTS, at very low prices.

es' Furnishing Department.

ING OUTFITS complete, and Infants'
on hand and to order. Skirts, Corsets, Cor-
and Under-garments of every description.
d Evening Dresses, and Walking Suits, made
latest styles.
ALSO, ON MONDAY, MAY 16,
An assortment of
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED
AND CHECKED SILKS,
and
T, PERCALE and GRENADINE ROBES,
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.
H WILL BE SOLD AT A SACRIFICE.

ORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.
GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.

---

gden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
(One door below Bleecker-st.)
K AND COLORED SILKS
FROM AUCTION.
GROS GRAIN AND GLACE
SILKS,
AT $1 25, AND UPWARD.
H PARIS COLORED SILKS,
24 INCHES, AT $2.
K AND STRIPED SUMMER SILKS,
SATINS, &c.
OCHE AND LLAMA LACE SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, CLOTHS AND CURTAIN MA-
TERIALS.
ALSO,
MOURNING GOODS, &c.
ite the particular attention of our customers
public to our
READY MADE SUITS,
AND TO OUR
SS-MAKING DEPARTMENT,
under the supervision of the best talent, and
we make and trim Dresses and Suits in the
Y LATEST STYLES AT MODERATE
PRICES.

---

gden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
One door below Bleecker-st.,
open on MONDAY, 9th inst., a case of
RIAL TAKO CLOTHS, AT 15c.
TO 25c.
case of
BLE-WIDTH MOHAIRS, AT
25c.,
ere selling in the early part of the season at
se goods we believe CHEAPER THAN
ING IN THIS CITY, and invite special at-
them, and also to our general assortment of
SS AND SUIT MATERIALS,
itions to which have been made during the
SH AND FRENCH POPLINS,
NESE POPLINS AND SILKS,
in all the new designs, and at
UNAPPROACHABLE PRICES.
LINENS FOR SUITS,
usekeeping purposes; TABLE CLOTHS,
NS, &c., together with a large assortment of
and every description of
WHITE GOODS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, PARASOLS AND
UMBRELLAS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., &c., &c.,
which we solicit comparison with any other

SPRING TRADE.

OPENING STRAW GOODS, CY
RASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS, CY
BBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES CY
FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE CY
DS, HOUSEKEEPING AND FUR- CY
NISHING GOODS, BOOKS AND CY
STATIONERY, &c., CY
AT POPULAR PRICES. CY
R. H. MACY, CY
14th-st. and 6th-av. CY
L OUR GOODS MARKED DOWN CY
EET THE RECENT FALL OF GOLD. CY

A. T. STEWART & CO.
on MONDAY, May 16, the following
TRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
AND OTHER ENGLISH STANDARD
YARD-WIDE PRINTS,
Reduced to 20c. per yard from 25c.
LINE OF DOMESTIC SHIRTING
PRINTS,
15c. per yard.
AND DOMESTIC PRINTED CAMBRIC
DRESSES,
$1 50 each upward.
with a most extensive assortment of
ACHED and BROWN SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS, &c.
WAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
ELEGANT FANCY SILK DRESSES.
DOUBLE-FACED SILK TOILE.
GRISAILLE AND COLORED SILKS.
THE VERY LATEST
PARISIAN FASHIONS.
WAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

USEKEEPING GOODS.
LINENS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
ETINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS,
WELS, TOWELINGS, BLAN-
KETS, QUILTS,
UNTERPANES, FLANNELS.
ALSO,
AND BARNSLEY SHEETINGS, EX-
QUALITY DRESDEN DOUBLE
DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS.
RED, LACE AND NOTTINGHAM
INS, GUIPURE CURTAINS, AND
ISS DRAPERY BY THE YARD.
VE ARE OFFERED AT GREATLY
REDUCED PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
WAY, 4TH-AV. 9TH AND 10TH STS.

T. STEWART & CO.,
will offer on MONDAY, May 16,
AT REDUCTION FROM FORMER
PRICES,
PARIS-MADE SILK & POPLIN
DRESSES,
AND CHILDRENS' PARIS, LONDON
TIC-MADE PLAIN, BRAIDED AND
RED PIQUE SUITS AND DRESSES.
AIN AND EMBROIDERED SKIRTS,
EXTRA RICH.
AND MISSES' SILK AND FANCY
TH SACQUES, CLOAKS, &c.
D DOMESTIC-MADE BONNETS.
TER WITH HANDSOME BORDERS.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS,
FROM $80 UPWARD.
RSIAN LUSTERS, IRON GRENA-
DINES,
ERES, TAMISE CLOTHS, BLACK
AS, PRINTED FOULARDS, &c.
will be exhibited on separate counters in
tion.
AY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

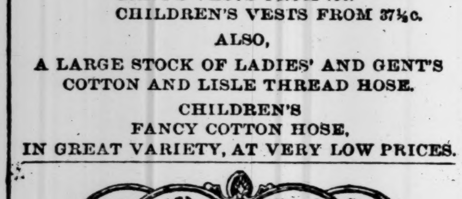
T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE FOR SALE
D STOCK OF EVERY VARIETY
OF BOYS' CLOTHING.
ALSO,
ERES, LINEN DRILLS,
CORDUROYS, FANCY
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,
AND CLOAK TRIM-
FRINGES, BRAIDS,
SUPERIOR QUAL-
COTTON, PER-
TOILET ARTI-
&c.
[illegible]

[illegible] & CO.,
BROADWAY AND [illegible]
ON MONDAY, MAY 16,
WILL OFFER FRESH NOVELTIES
JUST RECEIVED FROM
PARIS AND LONDON.
ALSO, GREAT BARGAINS FROM THE RECENT
AUCTION SALES.
FANCY SUMMER SILKS,
AT $1 25.
RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS,
FROM $1 25 UPWARD.
FRENCH PRINTED ORGANDIES,
NEW DESIGNS, 25 CENTS.
FRENCH GRENADINES,
VERY HANDSOME STYLES, FROM 40C. UP-
WARD.
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
ENGLISH BAREGES,
AT 20 CENTS AND UPWARD.
PRINTED LINEN LAWNS,
AT 20 CENTS PER YARD.
ALSO, AN IMMENSE ASSORTMENT OF
GRAY MIXED DRESS GOODS,
FOR SUITS,
FROM 25 CENTS UPWARD.
A SPLENDID LINE OF
ENGLISH CHINTZ BRILLIANTS,
AT 25 CENTS, WORTH 37½.
ALSO, JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER,
ADDITIONAL NOVELTIES IN
LLAMA LACE SHAWLS AND SACKS,
IN BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS.
STRIPED WOOL AND CHALLIE SHAWLS,
FROM $3.
OTTOMAN SHAWLS,
THE HANDSOMEST OF THE SEASON.
AN ELEGANT LINE OF
STRIPED BURNOUS,
IN ALL COLORS, REDUCED TO $8.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
LADIES' PARASOLS, PLAIN AND SCOLLOPED,
IN PONGEE, SERGE AND SILK,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CHILDREN'S PARASOLS, IN PONGEE, SILK
AND ALPACA, FROM 75 CENTS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, MAY 16,
WILL OFFER
LADIES' ORGANDIE SUITS, with overskirt, $10.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, ruffled, $8.
LADIES' WHITE WALKING SUITS, with over-skirt, $10.
LADIES' LINEN WALKING SUITS, ruffled and trimmed, at $10, $12 and $14.
CALICO WRAPPERS, at $3.
LADIES' NIGHT-DRESSES, tucked and ruffled, $2 50.
LADIES' CHEMISES, tucked and ruffled, $1.
LADIES' DRAWERS, tucked and ruffled, 75 cents.
LADIES' WALKING SKIRTS, tucked, 75 cents and $1.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, MAY 16,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LACE CURTAINS,
JUST RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMER.
2,000 Pairs of REAL LACE, in beautiful designs.
2,000 Pairs of NOTTINGHAM LACE.
400 Pieces of NOTTINGHAM LACE, by the yard.
200 Pieces of SWISS EMBROIDERED,
100 Pieces of VESTIBULE, REAL LACE.
100 Pieces of VESTIBULE, NOTTINGHAM LACE.
The above goods have been SPECIALLY SELECTED for our RETAIL SALES, and will be offered at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, MAY 16,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GENT'S, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS FOR SUMMER WEAR.
LADIES' VESTS FROM 50c.
GENT'S VESTS FROM 75c.
CHILDREN'S VESTS FROM 37½c.
ALSO,
A LARGE STOCK OF LADIES' AND GENT'S
COTTON AND LISLE THREAD HOSE.
CHILDREN'S
FANCY COTTON HOSE,
IN GREAT VARIETY, AT VERY LOW PRICES.



CARPETS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.
EXTENSIVE ADDITIONS HAVE BEEN MADE
TO OUR STOCKS OF
ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, AT $1 25 PER YARD.
FIVE-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, AT $2 PER YARD AND UPWARD.
FRENCH MOQUETTES AND AXMINSTERS, $3 50 TO $5 PER YARD.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTONS, FROM $3 TO $3 75 PER YARD.
IMPERIAL THREE-PLYS, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN INGRAINS, VENETIANS, FOR HALLS, STAIRS, &c.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS,
FRESH CANTON MATTINGS, IN FANCY
RED CHECKED AND WHITE, AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS of every description.
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
FRENCH DROP-CURTAINS AND LACE BED-SPREADS,
TAPESTRY AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
WINDOW-HOLLANDS, SHADES, CORNICES, BRACKETS, &c., &c.
N. B.—Cabinet-makers' and Upholsterers' attention is called to the above stock, offering great inducements. Hotels, steamers and private residences fitted up at short notice.

MANTILLA DEPARTMENT.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering an extensive assortment of PARIS NOVELTIES in BAPTISTE, POPLIN and CHENE SILK ROBES.
BLACK SILK MANTLES AND SUITES.
ALSO,
An invoice of RICH THREAD LACE POINTES and JACKETS will be opened on MONDAY, May 16.
BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will make large additions to their stocks of
"GROS ODIER" CHINTZ PRINTS at 25c., (worth 40c.)
STRIPED POPLINS at 25c., (worth 60c.)
SILK AND WOOL EPINGLINES at 75c., (worth $1 25.)
WHITE AND BUFF PIQUES at 25c., (worth 40c.)
ALL-WOOL GRENADINE BAREGES,
PLAIN AND BAYADERE STRIPE, (colors to match,) 60c. per yard, (worth $1 25.)
FIGURED AND STRIPED GRENADINE BAREGES, 20c. and 25c. per yard, (worth 35c. and 50c.,) together with an extensive stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
EQUALLY CHEAP.
BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

NOVELTIES.
LADIES', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT.
COMPLETE OUTFITS, ready-made and to order.
WEDDING TROUSSEAUX, CHANTILLY, POINT and APPLIQUE LACE SHAWLS, THREAD LACE JACKETS, BARBES, CAPES, PARASOL COVERS, &c., &c.
PARIS EMBROIDERIES, GUIPURE and HAMBURG BANDS, FINE FRENCH MACHINE BANDS and EDGINGS.
LINEN CAMBRIC, LAWN and COLORED BORDERED HDKFS. for ladies and gentlemen.
A splendid assortment at VERY LOW PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CORNER BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.

NO. 729.

GENUINE JAPANESE SILKS.

400 DRESSES AT $9 40.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

W. JACKSON, Importer,
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner of Waverley-place.

FOUNTAIN'S
UNIQUE INDIA STORE.
NO. 856 BROADWAY.
Notice..............................To Strangers.
Avis..............................Aux Etrangers.
Notar..............................Fier Fremde.
Aviso..............................A los Estrangeros.
India, Japanese, China, Manila, and American Indian Goods, such as
DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, FANS,
China, Lacquered Articles, Persian Rugs, and fancy curiosities, wholesale and retail. A fresh lot of Tea and Camphor-wood Trunks.

BROWN'S LONDON ROUND HATS.—
DR. BROWN, sister of W. C. Brown, New-Bond-st., London, has received new and elegant styles for Spring. No. 812 Broadway, between 12th and 13th sts.

At Jackson's,

No. 729 Broadway, Cor. Waverley-pl.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.
BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.
BOMBAZINES AND PARISIENNES
GOLD MEDAL IRON FRAME GRENADINES.
ALSO, CANVASS MESH GRENADINES,
IN ALL WIDTHS.
TAMISE CLOTH, CRETON CLOTH, AND CREPE CLOTH, 6-4 DELAINES, CHALLIES, CASHMERES, AND HENRIETTA CLOTH, BYZANTINE AND FLORENTINE CLOTH, RICH BLACK GROS GRAIN SILKS, $1 50, $1 75, AND $2 PER YARD. BLACK ALPACAS, (Buffalo Brand,) PURE MOHAIR CLOTH, (Beaver Brand.) A HANDSOME QUALITY OF ALPACA AT 50c. PER YARD. A FULL LINE OF DESIRABLE TRAVELING MATERIALS, FROM 30c. PER YARD. PARASOLS, VAILS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. BONNETS AND SUITS READY-MADE.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN
French and English CARPETS, CARPETINGS, COCOA and CANTON MATTINGS,
English and Domestic OIL-CLOTHS,
Plain and Broche SATIN DAMASKS, BROCATELS,
TAPESTRIES, REPS, &c., imported expressly for Furniture Coverings and Curtain Materials.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY.

C. M. OLNEY & CO. WILL OPEN THEIR Summer importation of French dress and round hats TUESDAY, May 17. The latest novelties in Leghorn and chip hats, trimmed and untrimmed, rich French flowers, &c. No. 30 East 14th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

MME. BINNS', OPPOSITE STEWART'S, only place to buy Brigands' Hats, high crowns, French Pimula Hats and Bonnets. Large assortment Children's Hats, also French Patterns, just received; cheap. Cut this out. Remember, No. 773 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

The Undersigned Offer for Sale
The First Mortgage Eight per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
OF THE
St. Joseph and Denver City R. R. Co.

Interest payable February and August. Price, 97½ and accrued Interest in Currency. Pamphlets, with Map, &c., furnished on application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
Commercial Agents, No 54 Pine-st.
TANNER & CO.,
Fiscal Agents, No. 49 Wall-st.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
Issue letters of credit for
TRAVELERS,
Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through
DREXEL, HARJES & CO.,
NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE,
PARIS.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 33 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

LEONARD SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS,
NO. 10 WALL-ST.
Stocks, bonds, gold and Government securities bought and sold on commission.
W. B. LEONARD,
W. C. SHELDON,
W. H. FOSTER.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue letters of credit for travelers available all parts of the world, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

BALLIN & SANDER,
BANKERS,
No. 24 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
Issue Circular Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit for Travelers available in all parts of Europe, &c.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST.,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of the act of the Legislature amending and continuing in force the charter of the bank,) have decided to increase the capital stock of the bank not to exceed one million dollars, ($1,000,000,) inclusive of the appraised value of the present stock, viz.: $340.000.

BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION ARE NOW OPEN at the Banking Office, No. 37 Camp-st., for 2,600 new shares—say $260,000—MAKING THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE BANK $600,000.

The present stockholders are entitled by preference to subscribe for the new stock, in proportion to their respective shares, which privilege will be considered as waived unless exercised prior to 30th June prox.

Terms of subscription: Fifteen per cent. cash at the time of subscription; ten per cent. payable on the 1st July, 1870, and the remaining seventy-five per cent. in installments as may be hereafter determined by the Board, after thirty days' notice given to subscribers. No installment to exceed twenty-five per cent.

By order of the Board.
OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

LOUISIANA STATE BANK,
OFFICE NO. 37 CAMP-ST.,
NEW-ORLEANS, May 4, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Louisiana State Bank having been authorized, by a majority in amount of the stockholders, (under the provisions of section 2 of Act No. 65, of the Legislature of the State, approved March 16, 1870, amending and continuing in force the charter of the Bank,) have appraised and declared the actual cash value of the present capital stock of the bank to be $17 per share. Under the provisions of said act the present capital stock will be consolidated into shares of the par value of $100, and the stockholders are hereby called upon to return to the bank the certificates of stock now held by them, in order that new certificates of $100 may be issued; and no transfers will be made hereafter except in the certificates of the new stock.

Whenever the amount of old stock held by any stockholder does not amount to the even sum of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, it will be at the option of said stockholder either to receive from the bank the price of the stock held in excess of one hundred dollars, or any multiple thereof, at the appraised cash value, or to pay the difference and receive one share of full paid stock.

By order of the Board.
OSCAR BERCIER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO
AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Columbus, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., for the election of fifteen directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business as may come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of the capital stock of the Company will be closed in Columbus, Ohio, and New-York City at 2 o'clock P. M., May 21, 1870, and remain closed until the morning of June 2, 1870.

GORDON MOODIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN
RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 6, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stock and bond holders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 27th day of April, 1870, at 2 P. M., and reopened on the 4th day of June next, at 10 A. M.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of May inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed after the 14th inst., and until the 1st day of June prox.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-Jersey Rail and Transportation Company, for the election of directors and the transaction of business, will be held in the Company's depot, Jersey City, WEDNESDAY, June 1, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M.

FRED. W. RANKIN, Secretary.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston, Mass., THURSDAY, May 19, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
BOSTON, Mass., May 5, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, corner of Fulton and Front sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 6th day of June next, at 12 o'clock M. of that day, for fifteen directors of said Company for the then ensuing year.

HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
JOHN P. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Dated May 3, 1870.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.

CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
CITY OF MONTGOMERY,
CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HOWES & MACY, Bankers,
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

---

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Indorsed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON
CANAL COMPANY, NO. 7 NASSAU-ST.,
(Continental Bank Building,)
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR managers of this Company, held May 10, 1870, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year.
CHARLES N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
GEO. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LEGRAND B. CANNON,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS DICKSON,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, THOMAS DICKSON was unanimously re-elected President.
CHARLES P. HARTT, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC R. R. CO.,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 28, 1870.

TO HOLDERS OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD BONDS.—This Company are prepared to exchange their First Mortgage Sinking Fund Seven per cent. Bonds, due in 1896, for the bonds of the Chicago and Rock Island Company, maturing July, 1870. The bonds offered in exchange are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and equipment, extending from Chicago to Council Bluffs, including the Washington Branch, being altogether 552 miles in extent.

J. F. TRACY, President.

HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY'S OFFICE,
NO. 209 WALNUT-ST., PHILADELPHIA.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS to accept or reject a supplement to the charter enacted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved by the Governor April 9, 1870, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M. By order of the Board of Directors.

MAY 11, 1870. S. McHENRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited NOW will draw interest from June 1, at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums exceeding $5.

Interest paid or credited in July and January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY HALL, NEW-YORK.
INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST OF EVERY MONTH,
at six per cent. per annum, with participation in the profits, on the MUTUAL plan.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,366,680 76.
N. J. HAINES, JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK, G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a quarterly dividend of $2 per share, payable on and after June 1, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will close at 2 P. M., May 20, and open on the morning of June 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

OFFICE BROADWAY AND SEVENTH-AVENUE R. R. CO.,
CORNER 51ST-ST. AND 7TH-AV.,
NEW-YORK, May 10, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company, held this day, it was resolved that a dividend of $3 per share be paid to stockholders on June 1. The transfer-books will be closed from May 20 to June 1.

JOHN KERR, President.

THE COUPONS ON THE BONDS OF the County of Marion, State of Missouri, due May 15, 1870, will be paid on and after that day upon presentation at the Union Trust Company of the City of New-York.

TANNER & CO., Bankers,
No. 49 Wall-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY..May 18, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..................May 25, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN................June 1, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. WILLIAMS.........June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. GUARD.............June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH......June 22, at 1 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Saturday, May 14, at 2 P. M.
DENMARK, FORBES, Tuesday, May 17, at 8 A. M.
HELVETIA, GRIGS, Saturday, May 21, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $90 and $70; Steerage, $30, currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, July 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, May 19.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, May 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, June 2.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M. The new steamers
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, Thursday, June 2.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMANN, Wednesday, June 22.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports of the Department of State issued by A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

BEDDING.

BEDDING.

JOHN H. WILCOX & CO., No. 59 4th-av., opposite A. T. Stewart & Co.'s upper store, importers of South American Horse-hair. Manufacturers and dealers, wholesale and retail.
MATTRESSES.
Hair, Sponge, Eureka, Husk and Straw Mattresses.
Patent Woven-wire Mattresses.
Patent Double-bordered Spring Mattresses.
Patent Oriental Steel-spring Bed Bottoms.
Patent Adjustable Spring Bed Bottoms.
Feathers, Feather-bed Bolsters and Pillows.
Blankets, Quilts, Comforters and Sheets.
Bolster and Pillow-cases, embroidered and ruffled to order. Feathers washed and purified by Sheldon's Patent Process—live steam. Old feathers renovated by steam and relieved of all disagreeable odor.
Hair Mattresses renovated and remade.
JOHN H. WILCOX,
Formerly of Mellen & Wilcox.

[illegible]

A [illegible] ELEGANTLY-FUR-[illegible] second-story front room, replete with [illegible] to rent without board, to a single gentleman desiring superior accommodations; family private; reference required. Address EAST 19TH-ST., Box No. 128 Times Office.

NO. 234 EAST 19TH-ST.—SECOND floor, front room; suitable for a gentleman or gentleman and wife; with or without board; location desirable; references required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING No. 68 West 49th-st., will let, with board, whole or part of second floor, elegantly furnished, to desirable party; house full size and in complete order.

NO. 244 WEST 43D-ST.—ELEGANTLY-furnished rooms en suite or singly to gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; with or without board; house first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET ON second floor, to single gentlemen, in private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND SUPERior accommodations can be had at Morristown, N. J., for about three months, from the 21st of June, by a few families or small parties wishing to be together; good air, pure soft water, spacious and well-shaded grounds; new building, with modern improvements; gas, bath-rooms, hot and cold water, &c.; no mosquitoes, make the place very attractive; best of references given. Address Post-office Box No. 145 Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD FROM 1ST OF MAY.—Pleasant farm-house, well shaded, 80 miles from City, opposite Hyde Park, two miles from river; high land. Terms moderate. Address H. E., Esopus, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—PROprietors of hotels and boarding-houses desiring boarders during the Summer months, address AGENCY, No. 54½ West 32d-st., New-York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
opens for the reception of guests on the 27th of June, 1870. Knowing the want and favoritism of pure filtered rain water for drinking purposes at Newport, the proprietor last Autumn constructed a reservoir with a capacity of six hundred hogsheads, so arranged that all the water used for drinking at the Ocean House will be drawn from this reservoir and filtered, thereby removing all impurities and affording perfectly healthy "drinking water."

Satisfactory prices for rooms given upon application to JOSEPH B. WEAVER, Proprietor.
Ocean House, Newport, R. I.,
or St. James Hotel, New-York.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
NEW-ROCHELLE.
Mr. FISH, having disposed of his hotel in the City, will open the above house on the 1st of June, and remain open late.

Families wishing to secure rooms for the season can make favorable terms. Apply to or address
W. L. FISH,
Clifford House, No. 1,242 Broadway.

LAKE GEORGE
THE FORT WILLIAM HENRY HOTEL
Will be opened for Summer visitors June 1; persons wishing to engage rooms will please address "The Arlington," at Washington, D. C., or "Fort William Henry Hotel," Lake George. Drawing-room cars by Hudson River Railroad, going through without change.
T. ROESSLE & SON, Proprietors.

THE EQUINOX HOUSE,
MANCHESTER, VT.
At the foot of Mt. Equinox, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, 200 miles north of New-York, and 30 miles south of Rutland, will open June 1. Address, by mail or telegraph,
F. H. ORVIS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

BOARD REDUCED AT NEWPORT, R. I.—The Atlantic House will be opened on the 30th of May. Transient board reduced to $3 50 per day. Special arrangements may be made by families by the week or season on application to
WM. W. HAZARD, Proprietor.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON AND NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.,
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½ for passengers only.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest elegant steamers on the Hudson leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting at above places with morning express trains for the north, west and east. Fare, $1 50; through tickets issued and baggage checked. Sunday fare $2. Freight taken at low rates. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON—THE REGULAR LINE.—The only line connecting with the Hudson and Boston and Boston and Albany Railroads. The commodious steamers NUHPA and REDFIELD leave foot of Christopher-street EVERY EVENING, Sundays excepted, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken at low rates. Fare $1; berths free.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The clipper steamboat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT—Landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 every night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3¼ and 11 P. M. Train leaves the wharf, New-Haven, for Northern stations at 5 A. M.

YONKERS FERRY—LEAVES WARREN-st., Pier No. 29, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M. Fare, 15 cents. Landing at Carmansville. SUNDAYS, at 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. Fare, 25 cents.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort, and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 people, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MERCHANT and DURANT, with steamboats of all kinds if desired.
J. & E. MYERS,
Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursions parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 362 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
The bankrupt stock of a large wholesale house; 50,000 rolls fine French gold paper hangings, 50c. per roll, usually sold at $2; good paper, 12c. per roll; fine gold window-shades, $2 per pair; also, a large assortment of English carpets at a great reduction; painting, paper-hanging, decorating and kalsomining; experienced workmen sent to any part of City or country.
J. W. COATES,
Nos. 277 and 279 Hudson-st.,
opposite Dominick-st.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.
For sale, a plot containing 2⅜ lots, or 800 square feet, on White Oak Hill, overlooking the Bay.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
No. 49 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 9, 1870.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members and the election of officers and directors of this institution will be held at the institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, May 17, at 3 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness.

The Hudson River Railroad trains will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.

THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—An election for twenty-six governors of the Society of the New-York Hospital will be held at the office of the Hospital, No. 12 West 11th-st., (near Broadway,) on TUESDAY, the 17th of May, 1870. Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.

E. GOLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
L. ALBITES.....................................Director
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA.
Positively only three nights and one matinee.
KELLOGG—GAZZANIGA—BRIGNOLI.
Opening night, MONDAY, May 16.
IL TROVATORE.
Miss KELLOGG, first time, as LEONORA.
Mme. GAZZANIGA, first time, as AZUCENA.
Sig. PETRILLI, Sig. FOSSATI, and
Sig. BRIGNOLI in his great role of MANRICO.
FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Conductor ....P. GIORZA
TUESDAY, May 17, MARTHA.
First appearance this season in New-York of
MISS ISABEL McCULLOCH,
after her great success in California and the South.
First appearance in opera of Miss CLARA PERL.
FRIDAY, May 20, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
SATURDAY, ONLY GRAND GALA MATINEE.
Admission, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; boxes, $8 and $10. Admission, matinee, $1; reserved seats, 50 cents extra. Seats can be secured at the Academy; Schirmer's, Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.
THURSDAY, MAY 19—BROOKLYN ACADEMY.

MISS PATTI'S BENEFT AND ADIEU.
Max Strakosch begs to announce the
LAST CONCERT AND BENEFT
of the unrivaled vocalist
MISS CARLOTTA PATTI,
prior to her positive departure in the steamer *South America*, sailing May 23, for Rio Janeiro.
ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 21,
in one "Patti" Benefit performance,
AT STEINWAL HALL,
supported by RITTER, SARASATE,
HABELMANN AND HERRMANNS.
Musical Director..........................Mr. G. W. COLBY
The sale of seats will commence on THURSDAY, May 19, at 9 A. M., at Steinway Hall.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
Twenty-third-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
FIFTH WEEK.
MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING DURING
THE WEEK AND SATURDAY
MATINEE, AT 1½.
Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE,
will appear as
YOUNG GOSLING.
In the comedy, in three acts, by J. D. Stockton and the late William Brough, entitled
FOX vs. GOOSE,
(Performed one hundred nights in London,)
And will also appear
in the comic drama, in two acts, by Frederick Hay, called
LOST ASHORE.
Which will be performed for the first time on any stage. Both plays will be presented with new and appropriate scenery, properties, &c.
In active preparation, a ROMANTIC DRAMA.
Seats secured SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, at the box-office of the theater, or at its branch ticket-office, at the music-store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
ON MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16,
First appearance in New-York,
MRS. JAMES A. OATES'
BURLESQUE COMPANY,
identified throughout the country as the most powerful and versatile combination that has ever appeared in one organization,
PRESENTING IN EVERY PERFORMANCE
Choice selections from
THE GRAND OPERA
to
THE BROADEST BURLESQUE,
The drolleries of which are never allowed to lapse into dulness for the lack of variety.
For which reason
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG,
(Adapted expressly for this Troupe,)
will be presented, for the first time in New-York, with
MRS. J. A. OATES,
And her Troupe of Native Artists.
Box-sheet now open.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

A GRAND FULL-DRESS CONCERT AND HOP
Will be given in behalf of the
THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT, N. G. S. N. Y.,
Under the auspices of
THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE
SHELTERING ARMS BAZAAR,
AT THE ARMORY, BROADWAY AND 36TH-ST.,
THURSDAY EVENING, May 19, at 8 o'clock.
Music under the direction of Mr. J. M. LANDER.
Tickets, admitting a lady and gentleman, $3. Lady's extra ticket, $1. May be had of W. P. Lee, Esq., Chairman of Committee of Arrangements, No. 50 Wall-st.; Capt. E. A. Des Marets, No. 21 Wall-st.; Rullman's ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; E. P. Dutton & Co., No. 713 Broadway, of the officers of the regiment, members of the Executive Committee of the Bazaar, and at the armory.

MRS. STANTON TO THE LADIES.
ON THE
McFARLAND AND RICHARDSON CASE,
APOLLO HALL,
Corner Broadway and 28th-st.,
TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 11 O'CLOCK.
MEN NOT ADMITTED.
Tickets at the door...............................50 cents.

THE GRAND TOURNAMENTS
AT PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS,
BROOKLYN,
Are to take place
SATURDAY, 21st, and TUESDAY, 24th insts.
Some of the finest riding in the world may be expected. Many of the knights from the South who are to participate are already in the City, and will commence practicing at the Fair Grounds Monday afternoon, about 4 o'clock. The valuable prizes to be given to the victors consist of two very valuable Kentucky-bred horses, fully equipped; also other handsome articles.

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.—"EXtremes Meet," and other works by W. P. DANA, and various American artists, with valuable consignments from Messrs. GOUPIL & CO., of Paris. Open EVERY DAY and EVENING at SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av., until time of sale, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, May 16 and 17, at 7½ precisely.

MUSICAL.

PIANO-FORTES—SECOND-HAND, OF VArious makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.
Pianos to rent.

A GREAT OFFER!!!
HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

BOOSEY'S FIFTY CENTS PIANOFORTE TUTOR.—The best and cheapest modern tutor. Forty-four pages, full music size. Price fifty cents. Simple to learn from, easy to teach by. Tutors for singing, men's and ladies' voices, flute, clarionet, cornet, violin, concertina, cabinet organ, &c., each fifty cents. Each method complete, and written by the most eminent professors, including Balfe, Hatton, Pratten, &c. A new catalogue, free, of the cheapest and largest collection of modern music in the world. BOOSEY & CO., No. 4 Bond-st., removed from No. 644 Broadway.

A LADY ORGANIST, OF FIRST-class ability, at present disengaged, desires a position in Brooklyn. Can be communicated with at her residence, No. 389 Adelphi-st., Brooklyn.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

AUCTION SALES.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.
BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.—On the evening of SATURDAY, May 21, 1870,
At the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES,"
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN delivering his second Inaugural address, by E. LEUTZE, from Library of New-York Club. Life size. This painting is considered to be one of the best
PORTRAITS OF THE LATE PRESIDENT,
and as a work of art is in every way worthy of the late artist.
ALSO,
the MARBLE STATUARY from the Conservatory of the NEW-YORK CLUB, viz.:
TWO BACCHANTES, TWO SPHINXES, CROUCHING VENUS, MAID AT THE FOUNTAIN, and THE FAWN.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninety-fifth-street, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Thomas J. Barr, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 32 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the 16th day of June, 1870, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the 16th day of June, 1870, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at 2 o'clock P. M.; that the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the 28th day of June, 1870; that the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit: All those lots, pieces or parcels of land, lying and being on Ninety-fifth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, in the City of New-York, and extending on either side of said Ninety-fifth-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term thereof, to be held in the new Court-house, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of July, 1870, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, May 11, 1870.
THOMAS J. BARR,
GEORGE B. WALLIS, Commissioners.
MICHEL NORTON,

MEDICAL.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 BOND-ST., one door from Bowery, (40 years at No. 3 Division-st.,) cures worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician or no charge. Manhood restored and nervous debility cured in one week, by DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a pint.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
ONE HUNDREDTH NIGHT
of the great spectacular romance, the
12 TEMPTATIONS, 12
illustrated by the
FINEST BALLET, FINEST COSTUMES,
FINEST VOCAL TALENT,
FINEST ARTISTS, FINEST MUSIC,
FINEST SCENIC EFFECTS,
FINEST MECHANICAL APPLIANCES,
FINEST TRANSFORMATION and
FINEST DRAMATIC TEMPLE
IN THE WORLD.
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Seats secured ten days in advance, at the box-office; also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner 23d-st. and Broadway.

WALLACK'S,
Proprietor and Manager... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING AT 8 P. M.,
and
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
THE LANCERS.
NEW MUSIC, SCENERY, UNIFORMS AND APPOINTMENTS,
and a
POWERFUL CAST.
Several plays which have not been presented for a number of years are now in active preparation, with which, in conjunction with the present ATTRACTIVE PERFORMANCES,
THE PRESENT SEASON WILL CONCLUDE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
LAST SEVEN NIGHTS OF FROU FROU.
FROU FROU.
MONDAY, May 16, Benefit of Mr. GEO. HOLLAND; ninety-sixth time of FROU FROU.
FRIDAY, May 20, ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE OF FROU FROU.
SATURDAY NEXT, LAST FROU FROU MATINEE.
*** MONDAY, May 23, BENEFIT of Mr. HARKINS and last performance of FROU FROU this season.
THE GOOD-NATURED MAN—Oliver Goldsmith's celebrated comedy, will be revived with magnificent surroundings on TUESDAY, May 24, for the first time in fifty-two years.
FERNANDE on June 6.

FRENCH THEATER. LADY OF LYONS.
FECHTER.
In consequence of the numerous and pressing requests which have been addressed to the management for the repetition of his superb rendering of Claude Melnotte,
CHARLES FECHTER
will reappear in that part in Bulwer's great play of
THE LADY OF LYONS
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16.
CARLOTTA LE CLERCQ in her unrivaled role of
PAULINE,
and the great Star Company in the cast.
Due notice will be given of the first representation of the CORSICAN BROTHERS, a grand spectacular drama by Alexander Dumas, performed by FECHTER 500 nights in Europe. Admission, $1; Balcony, reserved, $1; Orchestra, $2; Boxes from $10 to $15; Family Circle, 30 cents. Seats at Box-office, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

TAMMANY—ALHAMBRA PALACE, 14TH-ST.
MORE NEW STARS.
THE WONDERFUL KIRALFY TROUPE.
THE PRINCE SODI DE JALMA.
THE GREAT COOL BURGESS.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF BOBBY NEWCOMB.
ALL THE PRESENT STARS REMAIN.
TWO GRAND BALLETS—BEST in the WORLD.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, 2½.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY, 2½.

BOWERY THEATER.
First night of the Lion Enchantress, Miss MINNIE WELLS, with her collection of six lions and pumas, an elephant and two camels. New spectacle of the Lion of Nubia. Veteran of the Old Guard. Varieties and Good for Nothing.

STEINWAY HALL.
CHARLES W. BROOKE
Will deliver his celebrated lecture,
IRISH DIAMONDS,
MONDAY EVENING, MAY 16, 1870.

FINE ARTS.

DANA AND GOUPIL'S PAINTINGS
Will be sold on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS next at 7½ precisely, Mr. W. P. W. Dana's pictures, studies and studio furniture. Also, the works of other eminent American artists, with valuable consignments from the Paris house of Goupil & Co., in all 169 paintings. Open day and night, at the SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY, No. 82 5th-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, No. 40 Washington-square, (South,) GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
AT GLEN COVE SEMINARY, GLEN COVE, L. I.
J. R. BURWOOD, PRINCIPAL.
Spring term commences April 4. Terms $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras. Right Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., visitor.

MOUNT VERNON INSTITUTE FOR boys, at Mount Vernon, Westchester County, New-York. The Summer session will commence May 2. Circulars address JOHN OAKLEY, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

TEACHERS.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN OF LIBeral means desirous of remedying neglect of early education can be privately instructed in letter writing or elegant conversation. Address P. B. P., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

LECTURES

MISS EDITH O'GORMAN WILL LECture on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, May 16, 18, and 20, at Cooper Institute. Subject—(First Lecture)—*Grievous Charges Against the Romish Hierarchy, the Mass, and Other Ceremonies.* Tickets, 50 cents; for the course, $1.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LADY AS housekeeper in a widower's family, where there are children; best of reference. Call at 171 East 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

AN ENGLISH LADY OF EDUCATION and refinement desires a position as companion to an invalid lady or the care of a young lady and do fine sewing; will be found obliging; no objection to travel or country. Address Miss WALKER, No. 20 East 22d-st.

A LADY WHO HAS TRAVELED IN Europe wishes to accompany a family visiting there as governess or companion; speaks French and German fluently; salary reasonable, and best references given. Address M. S. H., Box No. 1,844 Post-office, New-York.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CApable and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 1 First-st.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman, or in any other capacity, in a private family, where his services would be useful; speaks English, German, French and Spanish; best references. Address P. P., No. 40 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom by a Scotchman recently arrived; understands his business thoroughly; good reference from last employer. Call or address W. S., New-York Tattersall's, 42d-st., 7th-av. City or country.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN and wife, situations to take the entire charge of a farm; understand their business thoroughly; the wife will take charge of the dairy if required; very best of reference. Address A., Box 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who has a thorough knowledge of his business; has also worked a number of years on fast road stock. Address M. C., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A STEADY YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; two years' reference; knows the City; no objection to City or country. Address J. S., Box No. 211 Times Office.

A COURIER WISHES TO TRAVEL with a family going to Europe; he is a learned companion; acquainted with foreign countries, especially with France, his native country. Address Box No. 535 Newport, R. I.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED women—one as cook, the other as waitress; both must thoroughly understand their business, and bring the best of references. Apply at No. 30 West 37th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress, with City references, to take care of two children. Apply at No. 3 East 12th-st., Saturday and Monday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

TUESDAY, 11.—JE T'AIME. ALICE.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.
MONUMENTS AND FLOOR TILING.
FISHER & BIRD,
NOS. 97 TO 105 EAST HOUSTON-ST.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST PLACE to buy marble and marbleized mantels, wainscoting and tiling, at J. HEANY'S Marble Works, No. 142 East 41st-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, headstones, monuments of superior workmanship; cheapest in the City.

FURNITURE.

WM. H. LEE.
ESTABLISHED 1828.
No. 199 Fulton-st., and No. 277 Canal-st.
PARLOR, LIBRARY, CHAMBER
and
DINING SUITES,
Wholesale and retail,
At reduced prices.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

THE HAIR TRADE.

Making Merchandise of the Glory of Woman.

The Mutability of Human Hair—Manufactured Blondes—The New Capillary Substitute—Statistics of the Trade.

The feminine hirsute adornment of the period is, to man, becoming naturally and daily a subject more and more complex and perplexing. Some years since our fair Parisian cousins (as possibly they may continue to) capriciously adopted the odd fashion of dyeing their favorite poodles, variously parti-colored, in correspondence with the several tints of their own personal street costumes. Naturally, not to be outdone in ingenuity by feminine France—as might naturally be expected of restless, aspiring feminine America—ignoring mere brutal adornment—our charming, original and progressive country women, in their own proper and very pretty persons, during the present year, in the luxuriant tresses, (either real or borrowed,) triumphantly reproduce alternately the colors of the Scripturel "Joseph's coat," or, severally, on alternate days, one and all of the varied colors of the rainbow.

VARIUM ET MUTABILE.

In general, to the infinite perplexity of her male acquaintance, (and sometimes, it must be confessed, even to the old-fashioned sedate members of her own sex,) the fair creature runs the entire color gamut in a single week; every day therein appearing in fresh costume and (apparently) fresh hair. At the seventh day's expiration—possibly *da capo*—or, it may be the caprice may lead her ladyship's novelty-worn brain (and certainly hair) to continue some favorite tint for an entire week—or it may be a month; although it must be owned in some instances few and very far between—a single color's caprice may continue even for the entire balance of the season. This may be either blonde, (flaxen or golden,) auburn, chestnut or black; either assumed, however, in the reverse order of collation to nature's individual hirsute gift. Sometimes, however, and quite unwittingly, thanks to such rapid and daily change of capillary programme, the rainbow above alluded to, possibly in consequence of imperfect and incomplete chemical affinities, shines forth in the beautiful tresses with an unwelcome brilliancy and variety of tint as amusing to the beholder as annoying and mortifying to the victimized appropriator.

THE BLONDE MANIA.

In fact, a rudimental knowledge (at least) of chemistry is an absolute *sine qua non* for any one desiring to effect (or affect) a daily transformation of colored tresses; else, to her grief and chagrin, she may find herself, on intending gold or chestnut for the day's conquering tint, hopelessly afflicted, (owing to ignorance of her cosmetics' or severally succeeding hair dyes' chemical constituents,) with the sea-green tresses of a mermaid, or (because of too large and unwitting a dose of "the beautifying chloride") endowed, prematurely, with the snowy locks of age. The rage for blonde locks, inaugurated in literal furor in this country some four years since, is, at the present, still in the ascendancy. So great is the desire among brunettes and even semi-blondes for this fashionable blondizing, that, despairing of sufficient importation of the desired commodity, (for that at least two-thirds of the feminine division of the world's inhabitants are brunettes is an accredited statistic,) our finest hair merchants have determined anxiously to conquer the desideratum, and, in some way, style or manner, legitimate or illegitimate, manufacture a blondism at will for the heads of their blonde-mad feminine patronesses.

To a prominent dealer in this City belongs, at present, by purchase, one of the very longest tresses of human hair in the known world. Its color, to some tastes, might be improved, for it is a dirty, dingy white. It is said to have belonged to one of the feminine favorites of the Khan of Tartary, and came into the possession of its present owner, via a strange story of romantic incident, during that gentleman's travels a few years since in the wildest portions of semi-civilized South-eastern Russia. It is over two yards and a quarter in length, and of about the thickness of a man's wrist.

A COUNTERFEIT ARTICLE.

The fact is asserted that since the mania, some five years since, first commenced in this country, never were the Custom-house returns for the importation of human hair so light as in the present year. The reason for this is not, as would at first hearing be supposed, that the American ladies were returning to their senses and true womanhood, for never was there a year in which a certain species of false something passing under the name of hair, was so largely either imported or bought by our fair country women; but this peculiar commodity—although in some cases, and the finest and most carefully prepared, closely resembling it—is not hair—no, nor anything but a vile raveled-out stringy preparation of Indian hemp, technically called jute; and as the veritable human variety is, comparatively speaking, scarce, and very expensive, this abominable and ropy substitute has been, during the past two years, introduced to considerable extent in this country, especially among the poorer classes. These latter, of course, bring nothing, if not (apparently) fashionable. The difference in price between the two—for instance, "a switch," technically speaking, of light or red jute, of say a yard in length, and a switch of human hair—one would be in the vicinity of $70 or $75, (if fine and luxuriant in proportion,) and the former somewhere in the neighborhood of a single $3. Before dismissing this cheap substitute, however, in justice, mention must be made, apart from its utter cheapness and trashiness to a refined mind, of its principal objection. In many cases the hemp has not been properly originally cleaned and prepared; in others, it has not, either in packing upon the ship, in the passage across the Atlantic, been carefully watched and cared for, and the result is, in many, indeed in most all instances, either to a greater or less degree, a generation, or possibly but simple growth, of a species of extremely disagreeable and disgusting parasite, whose food, in its original India, is upon its leaves and in the fibres of its stalks.

THE DANGERS OF HEMPEN CURLS.

An instance came to the writer's knowledge of a lady who actually contracted some peculiar and disagreeable skin disease, as well, entirely, in the opinion of her physician, through the weight of a falling mass of hempen braids, clustered upon her neck at the base of her head, and resting, naturally, upon the pores of some portion of her skin, through which the disease is supposed to have been contracted. It will thus be seen that false hair (or, by courtesy, so-called false hair) is a dangerous thing to trifle with, and if literally indispensable to a lady's life, should invariably be purchased and woven exclusively of the most carefully cleansed and personally inspected human hair.

THE HAIR MARKET OF THE WORLD.

Paris is the hair market of the world. In that irrepressible city, huge warehouses, lined with dusky lines of shelves, tier upon tier, and story upon story, are packed away human hair of every imaginable shade, texture and quality of price, from the silver-white of age to the glinting-gold of extremer babyhood. These two latter varieties constitute by so far the most expensive invoices as to out-rank the darker shades in the proportion of thirty or forty to finer. First, in desirability, *par excellence*, are the lint-white tresses which hang silvery and clustering from the age-bleached brows of old men and women. These are, of course, in such marvelous demand, not because of the world's literal reverence for age, but because of their absolute lack of tint, which of course may thus successfully borrow any desired tint. This silver-white species—and next the gray—brings, when dressed, to the hair merchant's purse, all of $60 an ounce. Next in order of desirability, and probably nearly equal in favor, the red-gold or auburn, with the pure gold and flaxen, predominate above their fellow tints. These three several tones of color-wealth range unevenly between thirty (never under) and fifty—sometimes, when very beautiful, in very rare instances, as bright as even the above-mentioned, $60 per ounce. Now mark the difference. Dark hair, even of the very finest black or chestnut, never overruns, and if at all only in unusually fine qualities, $30 per pound. Its ordinary price ranges from $12 to $15 only per pound.

THE SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

The Parisian hair houses have agents in all parts of the world, choosing and buying hair, the joint stock of which, when collected together, is sent to Paris; there cleansed and prepared in the warehouses, assorted into various colors, switch by switch; and finally, all preliminaries having been completed, these switches are knotted up, severally, like so many cow's tails, and transferred from the shelves of the warehouses to heavy tarred-canvas bags, in which they are finally re-secured and transported all over the world. Coiled in its plebeian canvas prison, the garnered red-gold wealth of historical patrician beauty flutters, mayhap over the scowling lock of the convict, or possibly yet jostles the thin, sensitive hair of a mendicant whose timely sheared locks haply brought the savory loaf in the hour of her direst need. The convents of France furnish in the sacrificed tresses of her nuns, a great portion of her hair-wealth. This is true also, to a greater or less degree, of all Catholic countries. American pedlers there are, also, who over the length and breadth of the Union look up and buy the hair that country-people and indigent, tramping beggars can be induced to sell for cash. As a rule, American hair is, both in color and quality, fineness and texture, con[illegible] The French is [illegible] thicker, and [illegible] longer in proportion than that of her English sisters. That of the Spanish and Italian women, much coarser still, oftentimes rankly lustrous, and again longer even than the French. Much of the finest blonde hair comes from Germany; much, again, of the red and gold from Ireland and Scotland. Both blonde—flaxen principally—and black, comes from Russia. The United States, however, furnishes by far—as might naturally be expected—the greatest variety and profusion of human hair, not only to its own metropolitan markets, but yearly now, in its technical "ward" state, to the hair markets of Europe and the East.

POLITICAL.

Tammany Aldermen.

Tammany Hall has finally completed its Aldermanic ticket for the coming election, and the result shows that it remains true to its instincts and the traditions of the party. As old RABELAIS would say:

> "The devil was sick, the devil a monk would be:
> The devil was well, the devil a monk was he."

In the days of its tribulation, when it lay as it were in *articulo mortis*, and expected every moment to be obliged to give up the ghost and surrender its corrupt and condemned carcass to the "Young Democracy" for dissection, Tammany was stricken with repentance, and cried aloud for mercy and salvation. Even its enemies could not help pitying the miserable plight into which the once powerful Sachems had so suddenly fallen, and as they promised all sorts of reformation in case they were rescued from the jaws of the ruffianly "Young Democracy," they succeeded in getting a helping hand from people whom they had long abused, and were once more restored to authority and power. But like most old sinners, their penitence proved to be only spasmodic. They did, to be sure, make a pretence of reform, and for appearances sake, put forth a partial ticket of respectable names for Aldermen at the coming election. But, as if by pre-arrangement, all but one of the nominees promptly declined, and Tammany then proceeds to make up a ticket after the old fashion, filled with third-rate politicians and party hacks. The following is the ticket as it now stands:

Lawrence R. Jerome, broker.
Emanuel B. Hart, Commissioner.
George H. Mitchell, liquor-dealer.
Edward Schlichting, Assistant Alderman.
Jas. G. Dimond, manufacturer.
Wm. H. Charlock, Ex-Superintendent of Lands and Places.
Geo. W. Plunkett, butcher and Assemblyman.
Henry Woltman, present Alderman.
Thos. Coman, present Alderman.
Bernard O'Neill, grocer.
James McKiever, present Alderman.
Edward Cuddy, present Alderman and liquor-dealer.
Bryan Reilly, present Alderman and liquor-dealer.
Edward Welch, present Alderman.
Jas. Irving, Assemblyman.

It will be seen by the above list that six members of the present Board of Aldermen—a Board whose reputation stinks in the nostrils of the people—have been renominated. Of the remaining candidates two—PLUNKETT and IRVING—were members of the last Assembly, where, it is due to them to say, they made a fair record and bore a reputable name; but neither they nor their associates are the class of men that Tammany promised to put forward for the suffrages of the people. It has been urged in defense of the Ring that they could not get first-class men to serve; but they have not told the public how far they extended their researches after such men, nor given the names of those who declined to permit themselves to go on the ticket. It might turn out that no one was asked except those who it was known beforehand would decline. The Republican Party appears to have found no difficulty in getting wealthy and high-toned gentlemen to run on their ticket, and it only remains for our citizens who have put faith in the promises of Tammany and been disappointed to rally without distinction of party, to the support of the ticket which represents character, ability and an economical administration of our Municipal Government. In order that voters may contrast the names of the opposing candidates, we give herewith the Republican ticket, merely asking the reader to "look first on that picture; then on this":

REPUBLICAN TICKET FOR ALDERMEN.

Wm. E. Dodge,
Henry Clews,
John Althoff,
Wm. H. Raynor,
S. B. H. Vance,
Wm. M. Vermilye,
Chas. L. Tiffany,
John F. Conover,
Myer Stern,
John Faulkner,
Benj. Schmayer,
Gracie King,
Frederick Killian,
Theron R. Butler,
Gen. Chas. K. Graham.

An Appeal from the German Republican Central Committee—The People Urged to Ignore Party Leaders.

The German Republican Central Committee of this City has made the following appeal to the Germans of this City with regard to the forthcoming State and charter election:

To the Germans of the City of New-York:

The German Republican Central Committee of the City of New-York considers it its duty to call the attention of their German fellow-citizens to the importance of the election which is to be held on Tuesday next, the 17th inst.

Seven Judges are to be elected for the highest Court of the State, the Court of Appeals. This Court is the last resort in all decisions; it is the guardian of the Constitution of the State, as all questions in reference to the legality of laws that may be passed by the Legislature find there their final decision. It is of importance to elect only men for that position whose character and ability give guarantee that they cannot be bent to the right or left by any influence whatsoever. The term of the Judges to be elected is for fourteen years—almost half the lifetime of a generation—and the people have to give a decision that will fall heavily in the balance of the future security and stability of the State. No citizen dare stay behind to speak the last word in such a momentous hour; no one dare refrain from making use of his privilege as sovereign citizen, to deposit his vote and to co-operate with his fellow-citizens, in order that the right man may get into the right place.

The Republican Party has placed itself, in the nomination of candidates for the Court of Appeals, above the standpoint of partisanship. It has put names before the people which hold the first rank in the legal fraternity—men who are universally respected and honored, without distinction of party—men who have gained distinguished names on the Bench. They are Henry R. Selden, Charles Mason, Charles Andrews, Charles J. Folger and Robert S. Hale.

It will depend on the Germans whether these men shall come forth victorious from the contest. It is not a party question; it is to be decided whether honesty, firmness of character and the highest intellectual capacity are sufficient claims for the indorsement of the Germans, or whether they will be further guided by partisanship; whether they are really the "voting cattle" which, at the direction of a political leader, go to the ballot-box to deposit a ticket put in their hands, not caring whether justice or selfishness is made victorious.

There will also be elected Judges for the Court of Common Pleas and the Marine Court, and the Germans of the City of New-York, who by their votes hold the balance of power, will have to decide whether in our Courts justice is to be meted out impartially; whether the life and property of the citizens is to be in the hands of incorruptible men, or in the hands of those whose "shibboleth" is party.

There are further to be elected fifteen Aldermen. The Board of Aldermen is the center of the new machinery of the recently-introduced City charter. It has to grant all moneys, to examine all plans, whether they are for purposes of plunder and cheating or for the welfare of the citizens of New-York. If the Board of Aldermen is composed of men of character and social position, we may hope that the administration of our City may at last be snatched from the hands of professional politicians, of the leeches of the people, and that at last a dam will be erected against the prevailing corruption.

Look to it, German fellow-citizens, for whom you vote! Examine carefully! You will have to atone for it heavily if you fall again into the hands of political wire-pullers! The people have it in their power to make a good choice; let them make use of the opportunity, or the consequences will be upon them. Not less important is the election of the Assistant Aldermen, as well as the Inspectors of Election. Into the hands of the latter is given the control of the election in the coming Fall. Shall they be men who, like machines, can be controlled by a few corrupt politicians, who are indifferent about their oath, and who will contrive that not those men come out of the ballot-box who are in reality elected by the people, but those whose names are dictated by the dominant party? Shall the citizens of New-York be represented by men of their choice, or by hirelings that are forced on them? Shall we any longer be dependent upon an insolent, domineering and venal clique of demagogues?

Fellow-citizens, you have to decide! In selecting your candidates for local offices, inquire not so much into their political antecedents, but inquire whether they are men that can be trusted. Inquire whether they are men whose honor, conscience and oath are not for sale. Rouse yourselves! Do not only vote but also choose. Do not allow yourselves to be the tools of unscrupulous party hacks, but show yourselves worthy to be citizens of a free republic. Decide like men!

Republican Ratification Meeting.

Last evening a large and intelligent meeting was held at Hiawatha Hall, corner of West Twentieth-street and Eighth-avenue, to ratify the unanimous nomination of MR. CHARLES A. CLARK as Assistant Alderman for the Thirteenth District and Sixteenth Ward. On Mr. CLARK coming to the room he was received with applause. Mr. MCCROCKER made a very effective speech, and urged on all to do their duty at the [illegible]

Directions [illegible] as to Transmission of Returns.

The following General Orders were issued yesterday from Police Head-quarters:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1870.

To Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 3.—Tuesday, the 17th day of May instant, is assigned for holding an election in the City of New-York. The polls of election are required by law to be opened at 6 A. M., and closed at 5 P. M. On that day you will order the whole of your command on duty. Except those who are detailed by the Superintendent, excuse no member of your command who is able to do patrol duty. You will detail two members of your force to duty at each of the polling places, from 7 o'clock A. M., until the completion of the canvassing of votes at evening, with such tours of duty and relief as you shall deem proper. You will instruct the members of your force to keep order in the streets, and especially in the vicinity of the polls and about the election booths or boxes; to take care that access to and from the ballot-boxes, by all legal voters, is kept free and unobstructed; to promptly arrest all persons violating the provisions of the Election law, and charge them with the offense committed; to enforce the observance of the provisions of the Excise law, prohibiting the "selling or giving away of intoxicating liquors," on the day "when any election is held," within a quarter of a mile of the place where the election is held. You will see that your telegraph instrument is in order, and in charge of a Sergeant fully competent to work it, from 6 A. M. until the completion of the canvass in the evening of election day. In case you require assistance on election day, call on the adjoining precincts for the required reserve, and furnish the required aid when called on by adjoining precincts if you can spare the force; and if the disorder assumes a serious aspect, telegraph to this office. You will see that your ballot-boxes, locks and keys are in order, marked or labelled as required by the circular of the Board of Police, with which you have been furnished, and properly distributed to the several polling-places in your precinct, and delivered to the Inspectors of Election at 6 o'clock on the morning of election day. You will instruct the members of your force to protect all persons who may be legally acting in an orderly manner as challengers at any poll of election within your precinct; and to prevent the erection of, and to remove if erected, any box booth or structure for distributing ballots within 150 feet of any polling-place. Inspectors of Election are now, by law, canvassers of the votes cast at elections. You will therefore, under all circumstances, protect them in the undisturbed possession of the ballot-boxes, and repress all improper interference with them while canvassing the votes and completing the canvass. When that is done, to take charge of the ballot-boxes and keys, and return them to the Station-house.

JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent.
GEORGE W. DILKS, Inspector.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1870.

To Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 4.—The Police Telegraph instrument, after 5 o'clock on May 17th inst., will be used exclusively in transmitting election returns. The only exception will be in notifying the Central Office of any serious disturbance requiring aid, the locality of a fire, or the detention of lost children. No communication whatever must be made between one station-house and another during the period of transmitting the election returns unless on an order from the Central Office. You will so dispose of the members of your command as to insure the transmitting of the result of the canvass of each ticket at the several election districts in your Precinct to your Station-house without delay, thence to be sent immediately, by election districts, to the Central Office. You will obtain the canvass of each election district in full and as provided for by the blanks. The Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-eighth Precincts will send their returns forthwith by special messenger, as successively received. The remaining stations will transmit by telegraph in like manner. Direct the men who are engaged in bringing the returns of the canvass to the Station-house, to also bring with them the returns of the Associated Press, which you will deliver to the special messenger duly appointed to receive the same. Reporters will be furnished with returns at this office only. No question relative to the progress of the canvass will be answered from the Central Office; but as soon as the canvass of each ticket is completed, the result will, on alarm, be transmitted to every Station-house, for the information of the residents in the vicinity. On the morning of Wednesday, May 18, you will send to this office the full returns of each election district in your precinct as certified by the Canvassers.

JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent.
GEORGE W. DILKS, Inspector.

The Registry—2,879 Colored Voters Registered and 10,787 White.

The following is the result of the registry in this City, during the two days ending yesterday. The aggregate number of voters registered is 184,419:

	—May 13.—		—May 14.—		
Wards.	White.	Col'd.	White.	Col'd.	Total.
1	241	36	290	5	572
2	74	8	108	14	204
3	395	3	192	2	592
4	288	2	413	1	704
5	1,234	75	1,120	65	2,494
6	152	15	244	40	451
7	338	..	319	7	664
8	475	655	940	411	2,481
9	499	68	477	71	1,115
10	236	1	293	13	543
11	525	8	730	11	1,274
12	376	32	375	23	806
13	228	20	235	35	518
14	325	144	297	74	840
15	209	145	316	114	784
16	470	63	797	77	1,407
17	563	15	625	25	1,228
18	500	24	586	36	1,146
19	733	20	966	27	1,876
20	570	261	675	109	1,615
21	608	26	751	26	1,411
22	456	43	543	29	1,071
Total	9,495	1,664	11,292	1,215	23,666

A Card from District-Attorney Morris.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
KINGS COUNTY, NO. 3 COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
BROOKLYN, May 14, 1870.

At a private caucus of the Brooklyn "Ring," on Friday night, the "Ring-master" stated that I had drawn the salary of one of my clerks for my own benefit. In reply, I would state that I have paid out just $2,322 in disbursements, in trying to bring criminals to justice. About $450 of this has been deducted from the salary of a former clerk, who did but little service, and the balance, $1,872, has come out of my own pocket. When I removed this clerk and appointed another, who has attended to his business, he had drawn his full pay. I further state I have never in my life assessed an employe in my office one cent, for political or any other purpose. I simply add that most of the money I have expended has been in trying to bring the "Ring-master's" (MCLAUGHLIN'S) gang to justice, for swindling the citizens of Brooklyn out of their votes at the last election. When the people shall repudiate me as they have him, I think I will know enough to keep silent, and not intrude my ignorance upon an outraged community.

S. D. MORRIS.

A Candidate for Alderman Declines.

The following card was received late last night from the office of the Associated Press:

NO. 486 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 14, 1870.

Perceiving by the public Press that I have been nominated for the office of Alderman on the Republican ticket, and although fully appreciating the honor desired to be conferred upon me, I tender my sincere thanks for the kind and generous consideration, and beg leave to decline being a candidate for said office. It is but proper to state that when my name was for the first time used for a political position—that of State Senator at the last Fall election—I was first nominated by the Citizens' Association of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, composed mostly of neighbors and property-owners without distinction of party, said nomination being generously indorsed by the Republican Party. But as my political affinity has always been Democratic, I cannot consistently accept a position from a party whose political views I could not carry out, although, in justice to them, I would here remark that at no time were any pledges from me asked or exacted. I would also embrace this opportunity of thanking the different delegations purporting to represent various other organizations for their proffered support. Very respectfully,

MYER STERN.

Riotous Demonstrations at a Ward Meeting—Hon. A. J. Rogers Attacked with Eggs and Stones.

At 8 o'clock last night a large crowd assembled at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Second-avenue, in response to a call made by the Stephen A. Douglas Club, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made for City and county officers on the Tammany ticket in that district. There were probably not less than 1,000 people assembled, and after a short address by WM. C. BARRET, Esq., the Chairman, in which he set forth the object of the meeting, Hon. A. J. ROGERS was introduced, who immediately divested himself of his coat and hat, and in his characteristic style proceeded to address the meeting. He was frequently interrupted by persons in the crowd, alleged to be the friends of Sheriff O'BRIEN with shouts, guffaws and hisses, but he continued speaking, heedless of these frequent disturbances, until he was suppressed by a shower of eggs and stones, which assailed him from all quarters. There had been a pyrotechnic display during the proceedings, and some of the disturbers snatched a few of the rockets and directed them toward the platform, where a band, the speakers and many persons were gathered, the rockets exploding in their midst. For a time a serious disturbance was threatened, but the prompt efforts of the Police succeeded in allaying the storm. A letter was read from the Hon. LAWRENCE D. KIERNAN, after which the meeting adjourned.

Political Briefs.

In the list of Republican nominations for Assistant Aldermen, printed in the TIMES of yesterday, the name of MR. CHARLES H. COOPER was unintentionally omitted. Mr. COOPER, it will be remembered, is an ex-Assemblyman, and bears an enviable reputation among the members of both the great political parties who know him. No better or purer candidate is in the field, and it is not in the least presumptuous to say that his election is a foregone conclusion. No one, we are sure, will regret having cast a ballot for a gentleman so worthy of public confidence and support.

The General Committee of the Citizens' Union Association met yesterday afternoon at their head-quarters, No. 22 Union-square, C. K. [illegible] Michael Ruhlem in place of Wm. R. Pierce on the Aldermanic ticket, and P. J. Joachimsen in the place of Wm. Kincaid on the Judiciary ticket. The meeting then adjourned.

An enthusiastic meeting was held last night at Aikie's Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of JOSEPH STRACK, candidate for Assistant Alderman in the Tenth Assembly District. In addition to the nomination of the Democratic Union and the German Central Committee, Mr. STRACK has received the nomination of the Young Men's Regular Democratic Association of the Sixth Senatorial District, and has been indorsed by the Republican Party.

DR. FRANCIS A. THOMAS, who has already had a honorable record in the Common Council of this City, has been nominated for the office of Assistant Alderman by the Republicans and Independent Democrats of the Twentieth Assembly District.

The Ninth Ward Jefferson Democratic Association met last evening and indorsed all the Tammany nominations. Speeches were made by Judge DUSENBERRY, Mr. MARSTON, Mr. REDFIELD, DENIS RIORDAN and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democratic Union, Smith Ely and Waterbury branches, and Mozart and Citizens' Associations of the Twenty-first Assembly District, was held last evening, at Harmony Hall, corner of One Hundred and Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue, to ratify the nomination of JOHN SHELLY for Assistant Alderman. The hall was filled to its utmost capacity and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

The name printed BENJAMIN "SCHMAYER," in the list of the Republican candidates for Aldermen, in yesterday's TIMES, should have been BENJAMIN LEHMAIER.

A meeting of the citizens of the Eleventh Ward was held last evening, at Fortuna Hall, No. 220 Second-street, under the Presidency of Judge KOCK. A number of speakers addressed the meeting, and a set of resolutions were adopted indorsing the entire Democratic ticket.

Staten Island Politics.

The German voters of the village of Edgewater held a grand mass-meeting last evening, at Stapleton, and ratified the nominations of Judge THOMAS GARRETT for Police Justice; BENJAMIN BROWN, of the Fourth Ward, and Dr. RICHARDSON, of the Second Ward, for Trustees. Speeches were made by Messrs. LANDSBERG, KASNOR, GARRETT and BROWN.

Farewell Honors to Judge Bedford—His Departure for Europe.

Among the passengers who sailed for Europe on board of the French steamer *Pereire* yesterday afternoon, was Hon. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., our well-known City Judge. His departure was made the occasion of a farewell demonstration on the part of his numerous friends and acquaintances in this City. Previous to his embarkation on the vessel he was called on at his residence on Fifth-avenue by a large number of personal and political friends, including Mayor HALL, Recorder HACKETT, District-Attorney GARVIN, Mr. HENRY VANDERVOORT and Mr. JOHN SPARKS, besides many prominent members of the Bar. Warm and sincere wishes for a *bon voyage* and a safe return were almost incessantly showered on him up to the time of his departure. He was accompanied to the steamer by the members of his family. The *Pereire* was escorted down the bay by the steamers *Minnohanonck* and *Seymour*, on board of which were delegations from the Americus, Blossom and City Clubs assembled for the purpose of testifying their regard for Judge BEDFORD and also for Mr. CHARLES S. GRAFFULA, the distinguished musical director, a fellow-passenger with the first-named gentleman, both recipients of the demonstration, being members of these three organizations. The escort-steamers left the company of the *Pereire* just below Staten Island, after the assembly on board had expressed their friendship for the two out-bound passengers, amid fluttering of handkerchiefs, rousing cheers and sounds of music.

Judge BEDFORD will return to this City on board of the yacht *Dauntless*, in company with his friend, Mr. J. G. BENNETT, Jr. The yacht, it will be remembered, is to start from England in an ocean race with the yacht *Cambria*, on the 4th of July.

Methodist Convention.

The preachers and official members of the Jersey City District met in Convention at the Market-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Paterson, yesterday, Rev. Dr. PORTER, in the absence of the Presiding Elder, A. L. BINCE, presiding, with Rev. E. V. KING Secretary.

The Chairman announced the business that brought them together, and put the first question: "How can our local preachers be more generally and efficiently employed?"

The Presiding Elder having arrived, made some remarks on this subject, and concluded by suggesting the appointment of a Committee to draw up a report on the subject and have the same ready for the afternoon session. Messrs. PERRY, PARKER and YERRINGTON were appointed such Committee.

The latter gentleman had a plan somewhat different from that proposed, viz.: That the local preachers organize themselves into a minor Convention, with the Presiding Elder as Bishop, and the pastors as presiding elders.

Several members addressed the Convention on this subject.

At this stage the Presiding Elder introduced to the Convention Mrs. WITTENMEYER, of Philadelphia, who delivered a most eloquent address on the subject of woman's work in the Church, in which she took the ground that the Church gives them no work to do inside, and referred to the services rendered by women in the Catholic and other Churches.

A vote of thanks was by acclamation given to the lady, after which a resolution was offered as follows, passing unanimously:

Whereas, This Convention is fully convinced of the necessity of organizing some machinery that will bring into active co-operation the Christian women of our various charges; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we recommend the formation of the Ladies' Pastors' Christian Societies in all our charges.

The Presiding Elder on the second question gave some valuable statistics in reference to the standing of members in the district, and urged upon the brethren present the necessity that existed for increased energy if the Church was to be a living one.

Reference was made to Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., and Mr. SPURGEON, as illustrating what could be done by active energy in perfecting an organization.

After singing and prayer the meeting adjourned.

Last evening the meeting which had adjourned at 5 o'clock resumed its sittings, when the arrangements made for supplying the pulpits on Sunday were read and agreed to, after which, with devotional exercises, the meeting adjourned.

The Presbyterian General Assembly—Contest between New-York and Philadelphia.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church meets at Philadelphia on the 19th inst., when one of the prominent topics of discussion is expected to be the distribution of patronage in the hands of important Committees between our Commercial Metropolis and the City of Brotherly Love. The benevolent operations of this denomination are carried on by seven Boards. The joint Committees which were appointed to reconstruct these under the union of the Old and New Schools, recommended the location of the Committees on Education, Publication, Disabled Ministers and Freedmen's organizations in Philadelphia, and those on Foreign Missions and Church Erection in this City. Thus far all is settled, but the Committee on the Home Missionary Board was unable to agree upon any recommendation. The functions of this body were formerly divided between two organizations, one of which was located in each city, but since the consolidation it has become necessary to decide upon the one having the strongest claim to the Board. The contributions to the interests represented in the Board were $900,000 in New-York last year and $400,000 in Philadelphia.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The Baptists spent $35,000 in Kansas last year in repairing and building churches.

The Baptists are about to start a mission in Greece.

Bishop KINGSLEY's body was buried in Beirut, as it could not be embalmed there.

The Wesleyans are the strongest non-conformist body in Great Britain.

The Chicago Presbyterian League received $3,600 last year in aid of feeble churches.

A church is to be built upon a lot deeded to the Lutherans over a hundred years ago, in Georgetown, D. C.

The Cumberland Presbyterian Church has received 5,000 new members during the past six months.

The Methodist Episcopal Church has within the State of Indiana over 100,000 members.

The Society for the relief of the widows and children of Baptist ministers in Massachusetts, expended $2,102 last year in aiding thirty-two widows.

Notwithstanding the Imperial "permission" to use the Russian language at Divine service, the Poles refuse to say their prayers out of Russian prayer-books.

Rev. JAMES M. PRIEST, who has been a missionary in Liberia for the last twenty-seven years, has returned in order to attend the next meeting of the General Assembly.

Rev. W. HALLOCK, D. D., and Rev. O. EASTMAN, have resigned their positions as Secretaries of the American Tract Society, after almost uninterrupted service for fifty years.

The Texas Educational Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church South have agreed [illegible]

Zion Methodist Episcopal Church was organized seventy-four years since, and named after a colored church in New-York. They now have fifteen annual Conferences and 164,000 members.

During a recent revival in Cincinnati 2,042 new members were added to the various churches. Of 1,269 of these, whose ages were ascertained, there was not a single person over seventy years of age.

Rev. S. W. FISHER, D. D., former President of Hamilton College, and now pastor of the Presbyterian Church, Utica, has had a stroke of apoplexy which, it is feared, will prove fatal.

The Bishop of California has given notice to his clergy that he will in future confirm none under the age of fourteen years, "unless the case is a peculiar instance of mental and spiritual development."

The church at Scranton, Penn., besides continuing their support to all the causes of the church, contribute a salary of $1,200 to Rev. Dr. HICKOK, their former pastor, who was stricken down with paralysis a year ago.

During the month of March the Board of Domestic Missions received $11,667; the Board of Education, $11,450; Board of Foreign Missions, $28,128; Board of Church Extension, $22,167; Fund for Disabled Ministers, $1,776; Committee on Freedmen, $5,248.

Rev. JESSE T. PECK, D. D., of Albany, has been elected President of the Board of Trustees of the Syracuse Methodist University, and Rev. Mr. CRAWFORD, of New-York Mills, has concluded to give the profits of his business for the interests of the University to the amount of $100,000.

The *Augsburg Gazette* reports from Leipsic that in consequence of the late proceedings of the Council, Dr. AUGUST SCHENK, ordinary Professor of Botany in that city, and lately one of the Professors of the University of Würzburg, has withdrawn from the Roman Catholic and become a member of the Lutheran Church.

Rev. FRANCIS M. KIP, D. D., having resigned his pastorate of nearly thirty-four years at Fishkill, N. Y., preached his farewell sermon on Sabbath, May 1, to a crowded and sorrowful congregation. Before leaving they presented him with a massive silver urn, with many other testimonials of their affection and respect and just appreciation of his long, faithful and efficient services.

A letter just received from Dr. BANNISTER, the companion of the late Bishop KINGSLEY, gives the following particulars of his sudden death. Dr. BANNISTER writes: "Not the least complaint of poor health or bad feelings did I hear until about 9 A. M. April 6. Some rheumatic pain, as he called it, then seized his left side. His pain increased some, and he laid himself on the bed. Soon he spoke of it as severe and as going to the arm and fingers' ends. I asked what I should do. He said, 'Nothing that he could think of.' I asked if he had any relieving medicine for such a case. He arose, unlocked his satchel, took a vial labeled 'Pain Reliever,' applied it to his side and arm. He also poured a little in a glass and drank it off. He was not alarmed, and I was not—I supposed it would pass away after a little. Soon I noticed him perspiring, and he complained of cold feet. I ordered hot water to be brought in for him to bathe his feet. Perhaps his feet remained ten minutes in the water. He spoke of feeling relief, but shortly, in a low tone, he said he felt bad again. Adjusting his feet, as I supposed to lie down again, I turned from him a moment, and when I saw him the next moment he was staggering and sinking to the floor. I flew to raise him. In consternation I called for help; before it came his eyes opened, seeming glassy and strange, yet I hoped he was coming out of a fainting fit merely, and thought nothing of its being death. We raised him on the bed; he gasped heavily; still I suspected not the cause. The doctor, who had been sent for, entered the room, examined his pulse and heart, and pronounced the inaction of both. He gasped once more, and was gone. A post-mortem examination showed that he died of heart disease."

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14.—Leave of absence for four months to date, from June 1, is granted to Col. S. M. Dayton, Aid-de-Camp to the General.

By direction of the Secretary of War, on the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are hereby made: Assistant Surgeon Geo. S. Rose, from the Department of the East, to report to the Commanding General of the Department of California for assignment; Assistant Surgeon C. B. White, Brevet Major, from the Department of the East, to report to the Commanding General of the Department of California; Assistant Surgeon J. W. Williams, Brevet Major, from the Department of the South, to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the East; Assistant Surgeon S. S. Jessup, from the Department of the South, to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Lakes; Assistant Surgeon J. V. De Hume, from the Department of the South, to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri; Assistant Surgeon M. R. Taylor, from the Department of the Lakes, to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the South; Assistant Surgeon B. Knickerbecker, from the Department of Dakota, to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the South; Assistant Surgeon D. G. Caldwell, from Department of California, to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the South; Assistant Surgeon W. E. Waters, Brevet Major, from Department of the Platte, to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the East; Assistant Surgeon G. W. Sternberge, Brevet Major, from Department of Missouri, to report to Commanding General of the Department of the East; Assistant Surgeon W. H. Forwood, Brevet Major, from the Department of the Missouri, to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the Lakes; Assistant Surgeon H. R. Tillton, Brevet Major, from the Department of the Missouri, to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the East; Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, from the Department of the Missouri, to report to the Commanding General of the Department of the East; Surgeon C. C. Gray, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel, to report in person to the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

Master Issac J. Yates has been ordered to examination for promotion. Lieut.-Commander Henry Glass has been detached from Philadelphia, and granted a thirty-days sick leave. Surgeon James Suddards has been detached from the Asiatic fleet, and placed on waiting orders. The order of Lieut. Horace Elmer to the Atlantic fleet has been revoked, and he is ordered to the *Terror*.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14.—The United States monitor *Terror*, Capt. Ransom, sailed at noon today for the West Indies. She is convoyed by the United States steamer *Pilgrim*.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, May 14—9 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	N. W.	Clear	54
Halifax	N. E.	Cloudy	50
Portland	S.	Clear	50
Boston	N. W.	Clear	60
New-York	S. W.	Clear	66
Philadelphia	N. E.	Clear	68
Wilmington, Del.	N.	Clear	66
Washington	N. W.	Clear	60
Fortress Monroe	W.	Clear	60
Richmond	N. W.	Clear	60
Charleston	N. N. W.	Clear	65
Savannah	N. N. W.	Clear	58
Augusta, Ga	W.	Clear	65
Oswego	W.	Clear	59
Buffalo	N. W.	Clear	57
Pittsburg	W.	Clear	52
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	66
Louisville	W.	Cloudy	64
Mobile	N. W.	Clear	64
New-Orleans	N. E.	Hazy	68
Key West	N. E.	Clear	76
Havana	S. E.	Clear	79

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 14—*In steam-ship Pereire for Brest and Havre.*—Judge G. S. Bedford, His Excellency Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister, and family, Col. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, Col. Wm. F. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Schuchardt, Miss Schuchardt, Elliot C. Cowdin, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. T. Reed, J. W. Simonton, Mrs. J. W. Simonton, Mr. and Mrs. John Bloodgood, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bowditch, Mrs. Lispenard Stewart, Miss S. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Brush, William R. Stewart, L. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Sorcham, Frank Haseltine, Mr. and Mrs. Whitlock, child and servant, Miss L. Linger, Mrs. E. Fitch Smith, Miss Elizabeth E. Smith, Mrs. G. Rosenblatt, Misses R. and E. Rosenblatt, Miss Rosenblatt, M. G. Rosenblatt, Miss H. Rosenblatt, C. F. Haseltine, Mrs. C. Livingston, Edward Livingston, Miss Catherine Livingston, A. R. Chisolm and servant, Mr. Fargo, C. S. Grafulla, Miss Crane, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Robert, Miss Rimberger, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Howland, Mr. Astie, Misses C. and L. T. Bowditch, D. McDougall, Wm. Allen, Miss J. M. Barry, Fred. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. Gage and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Kane, Misses Cornelia and Lillie Kane, Master W. H. Kane, Jr., and servant, Mrs. Cerf, Mr. and Mrs. Edelman, Miss Emily Edelman, Charles and Edward Edelman, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rosenblatt, Mrs. Casimer Villeneuve, Mrs. Cashman, Mrs. C. A. Barry, Miss A. Snyder, Miss M. A. Graves, Mrs. Deschamps, Miss Deschamps, S. Jacobson, Mr. and Mrs. Grunewald and child, Miss Zoe Deschamps, H. M. Cushman, Miss Grunewald, Jacob Stiner, Miss D. and Mrs. J. Stiner, Mrs. Dennery, Nicolas Savachaga, Mr. Althorp, Mr. and Mrs. Emilie Alfonsa, A. Leonard, Miss R. Leonard, Mr. and Mrs. Calabresi, John G. Neisel, Mr. and Mrs. José Larachaga, Miss Louisa Larachaga, Ygnacio Larachaga and servant, Mrs. Mercer and servant, Mr. de Goer de Herve, Mr. and Mrs. Foxá and servant, Mr. Lusman, Mr. and Mrs. Oumestre, Mrs. J. B. Taylor, Mrs. W. W. Howland, V. F. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel J. Held, Mrs. Annie Hefty, Mr. Stettheimer, Mrs. Stettheimer, Miss Schwab, Mr. and Mrs. Lottner, M. Vergnole, Rev. Nathaniel Briggs, Mrs. Nathaniel Briggs, F. Yoes, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud, J. Hoffmann, Mrs. C. C. Little, Mr. and Mrs. Ketten, Mrs. Wheaton, Mrs. Bacharach, Charles Kneeland, Mr. Cerf, Charles Johnston, J. Garelly, Mr. Gaffre, A. Armas, Mr. Prouvot, F. Kaufmann, L. Kock, Mr. Steinhart, Pedro Maestro, Mrs. Perret, child and servant, J. Michot, Mrs. J. Michot, Otto Herkimer, E. D. Willett, Mrs. Leavitt, Alexander Levy, Charles Leoboldti, Jacob Dreyfus, Pio Benito, L. Sebig, Mrs. Pio Benito, Miss Marie Benito, Mr. Pio. Benito, Jr., child and two servants, A. Woodbridge, Theodore Jausnique, Mrs. C. F. Foster, Miss Nellie Foster, Mrs. Blondeau, Mrs. Bernheim and two children, Miss Eugenia Larradet, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Krugler, Mrs. Cave, Miss Cave, Mrs. Hauck, Miss Annie Ritter, Mr. Minoso, Theodore Gebert, John H. Cocks, W. G. Forowics, Mrs. M. Wynhamer, A. Glockner, Mrs. J. Martin, John W. Kohn, Miss C. Guien, Mrs. C. Block, Miss Jennie White, B. Fournet, Miss Marie David, Mr. E. Hauck, Mrs. Boulier, Mr. Boulier, Albert Boulier, J Lemaid, J G Wynhamer, H Wynhamer, Jacob Sonvnthell, J. P. Detiner and child, Mrs. Serger, E. Hartman, Mrs. Mark, Drs. Newville, G. Marce, Mrs. Landram, Miss Margaret Riehl, G. Madrass, Charles J. Bridgman, Mr. and Mrs. Badell, Miss Irene Badell and servant, Gabriel Marhnez, Joseph Hiert, E. Girard, Mrs. Taylor's maid, J. Biessen, J. Brandis, H. Haviland, Charles Genz, E. Hartman, [illegible] Mrs. Howland's [illegible] [illegible] G. C. Stewart, [illegible] Mr. De [illegible] Lavery, Jules, Peter Leyland, M. A. Cayrons, Pierre Severe Cayrons, Marie Garvin, Mr. Fitz, C. F. Jenny, Auguste Antoine, Charles Clavel, S. M. Devenyns, E. Caster, Mrs. Bernheim's servant, Ernest Fournier, S. Weill, Mr. Jeanneau, J. Guebelin, George Zickendrath, Mrs. B. Chapman, Charles Kembold, Mr. Oberon, Louis Meyer, Mr. Angros, Mr. Tellier, Mrs. Tellier, Mrs. S. De Coman, Mr. Maestre.

MAY 14—*In steam-ship City of Brussels, for Liverpool.*—Col. H. T. Romertze, Miss Burgess, Nellie Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. Presby, J. T. Cameron, H. E. Scholkopt, Mrs. Chapman, Master Gilbert, Mr. Silbert, John A. Richards, Mr. Poest, Miss Knight, Mrs. A. H. Richards, Mrs. J. W. Campbell, Miss Annie Campbell, Master W. Campbell, 1 infant and Miss Annie Williams, W. E. Turrell, Mr. A. Sopwith, Rev. Geo. E. Hurtable, wife, infant and nurse, D. C. Driscoll, M. Donnelly, Mrs. Daniel Smith, Mrs. Charles Bird and infant, Miss Mary E. Carll, Miss Emma Carll, S. C. Carll, Mrs. S. C. Carll, D. A. Stetson and wife, B. A. Lyon, C. H. Pix, W. C. Wardlow and wife, J. P. Gilber, W. Boice, P. Rickin and wife, Humphrey Evans, John A. Evans, Thos. Evans, Hugh C. Roberts, A. Meng, W. P. Wilson, Jos. Boddy, Francis Clyma, Wm. S. Hicks, E. Sinay, L. Shawas, D. Samuels, Mr. Stevens, Mr. Blair, Mr. C. Harley, Mr. Owen Lamb, J. W. Holgate, John Hoispool, Mrs. Kyte, Mrs. Sam. Callahan, C. G. Jennings, L. N. Asiel, E. J. Sargent, Wm. Suthern, wife and 2 children, S. A. Fallon and wife, A. Wolf, Thos. Walls, T. Androse and wife, Rev. L. Glynn, John Hodgson, Wm. Shaw, Rich Fleanning, Geo. Hear, J. K. Faulkner, Geo. McRoberts, Sam. Archbery, Gustave Guward, Mr. Mathews, Miss Huxtable, Master Wm. Huxtable, Miss A. Blety, Miss Gordon, Miss L. Gordon, Master H. Gordon, Wm. Gordon, Herbert B. N. Gaylor, H. Moorehouse, W. T. Smith, Wm. Fielding, John E. Lund, John C. Mullet, S. Beaudeau, Rev. Joseph McCormack, R. D. Fowler, A. Fowler, Col. H. C. De Ahna, Frank Farrish, Mr. St. Avit, wife and 2 children, Robert Lawson, James Doyle, W. P. Hill.

MAY 14—*In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.*—L. E. Kellogg, Thos. Heath, Mrs. Jaques, child and servant, Mrs. H. L. Walker, Miss L. W. Walker, Z. Jaques, J. Gafney, Mrs. R. S. Webb, Mrs. H. A. Culbert, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Chapman, F. P. Chapman, J. H. Chapman, D. M. Clarkson, R. S. Webb, Jr., N. G. Kellogg, J. S. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. Barbour, Miss B. Hopper, D. Stinnell, F. Tugly, W. Patten, N. S. Langee, Miss Albus, Mrs. Cheseldine, P. Munez, J. Hasques, Mrs. T. W. Blackenstone, J. Thonson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Tremaine, Miss A. G. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Benard and infant, Mrs. J. Barrett, Mrs. M. A. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Dick, H. Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. R. I. Whitley, Mrs. J. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Field, C. E. Whitney, L. R. Whitehead, H. O. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. E. Packard, Mr. and Mrs. D. Kirk, infant and servant, Master I. B. Haskin, I. B. Haskin, Mr. Tappan, Mrs. W. H. Brown, Mrs. E. A. Weeks, C. L. Weeks, G. C. Ruller, Dr. and Mrs. G. Glenny, J. R. Campbell, Mrs. F. E. Love, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Washburn, Dr. H. Robbins, Mrs. James Ferguson and daughter, Gen. B. H. Hill, H. Auguin, J. E. Dalton, J. W. Fothergill, J. H. Banson, J. Whiteside, Robert Leason, S. A. Norton, H. W. Ducher, D. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. F. Delgen and son, L. W. Wheeler, J. J. Puttnan, three Misses Crockers, Dr. and Mrs. Boduitzen, Dr. Charles Gordon, Mr. Farnsworth, Mrs. Sargent, Miss Sargent, Dr. and Mrs. Dean, Mrs. and Miss Gordon, two Misses Gordon and maid, Miss Putman, H. H. Williams, W. C. Benedict, F. M. Kieler, P. B. Goodsell, D. C. Winter, Dr. Perley, Master Bonu.

MAY 14—*In steam-ship Australia, for Glasgow.*—Mr. and Mrs. D. Russell, Dacon Whittaker, Robert T. Proudfoot, James McKinley, Benjamin F. McKinley, James Chambers, Robert Woods, Miss Drape, Mrs. Ford, Miss Annie T. Carter, Miss Agnes T. Carter, Mrs. Helen Mackie, Miss Jane Thompson, James Lightbody and wife, Walter Carter and wife, James McCoy, Miss Mary Eliza McCoy, Robt. Cuthbertson, M. S. McLurkin, Edward Casey, Thomas J. Preston, M. Furness, Wm. C. Henry, Hon. W. M. Thomas, Henry Preston, Mrs. H. Preston, Rev. Dr. Eddy and wife, Miss Maulder, Miss Sarah McLurkin, Miss Ann J. Townley, W. Jansen and lady, Mrs. Annie Wild and 3 children, Pero. Cadalso, Robt. Webb, Alfred Lyne, M. Clearer and wife, Mrs. Louisa Knight, Miss Knight, Capt. H. Faycock, Geo. A. Bell, Mrs. Ann Banas, Miss Maggie Sinclair, Edward Bannister, Wm. Stanton, Jas. H. Barrett, Henry Cocking, Capt. Thos. M. Canton, Alex. Bryce, Wm. J. Wallace and lady, Joseph O'Neil, Arch. King, Peter Johnson, H. James, Thos. Fadyean, Julian Kuhne, Miss Armstrong, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Susan Gilbert, Mrs. Jas. P. Thompson and child, M. Ball and wife, Jas. Carter, Miss Jessie Carter, John M. James, John Bain, Jas. Orr, John Howill, Patrick McGinn, Jas. McGinn, Wm. Goodfellow, Mrs. Thos. Armour, Mrs. John Barker, J. Amour, Mrs. Louisa James, Mrs. Johnstone, Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Alfred Tyne, Mrs. Edward Parish, Thomas J. Greenwood and lady, John Williams and lady, and others in the steerage.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Havana.—D. M. Bennet, H. Goodwin, A. Morgan, J. W. Randall, Miss J. G. Hall, E. G. Sammiss, wife and infant, Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Gurley, Miss H. M. Gurley, Miss J. McKinley, H. Fenn.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—J. E. Flint and 3 sons, S. Mender, G. S. Watson and lady, W. F. Satterlee, G. W. Trait, Frank S. Marsh and lady, Dr. J. Walsh.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 14—*In steam-ship Helvetia, from Liverpool.*—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ward, F. H. Fowler, C. J. Rose, H. Boamb, wife and 2 children, C. Rivington, H. A. Dammast, wife and 4 children, Mr. Dunnchiffe, Rev. Mr. Byrne, Mr. and Mrs. Wall, Thos. Wall, Jr., J. D. Labots, G. H. Grosvenor, Thos. Nelson, Mr. Archer, S. Logrenia, Miss Louisa and 4 children, Mr. Hassard, Mr. and Mrs. Hopkins, Messrs. L. and E. Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Good and 2 children, Miss E. M. Ballman, Thos. Lewis, Miss E. Gorstling.

In steam-ship Fah Kee, from Bermuda.—F. W. O'Neil, Mrs. O'Neil, 3 children and 2 servants, Wm. S. Barr, W. C. Andrews, Miss Hurst, Miss Ellen Perot, Master Charles Perot, Capt. W. S. Jemmett, Capt. E. Mason, Lieut. D. Broughton, Capt. F. J. Faur, T. B. Bleecker, Rev. Thomas Rogers, M. J. Thompson, Capt. J. Richards, George Ness, A. R. Thompson, Mrs. B. B. Smith and child, Right Rev. Willis Naseley.

In steam-ship Gen. Meade, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Neil and sister, A. D. Harper, E. Moore, John Holenhagen, John Webster, Mrs. Webster, R. F. Clement, D. Breet, F. J. White, C. H. Morton, E. Thompson, J. L. Messerve, Mrs. S. D. Blanchard, Mrs. E. Herron, Miss Mary Moore, Miss Julia Moore.

MAY 14—*In steam-ship Columbia, from Glasgow.*—Mr. Dunbar, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Doly, A. D. Baylis, Mr. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. John Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thorne, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Miss Foster and sister, Miss McLean and sister, Miss Robertson, Miss Frey, Miss Montgomery, Miss Kate Fisher, Miss G. Clark.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4 43 | Sun sets..... 7 10 | Moon rises. 7 48
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 7 29 | Gov. Island. 8 18 | Hell Gate.. 9 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, May 14.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Helvetia, (Br.,) Griggs, Liverpool April 29, and Queenstown 30th, with mdse. and 1,232 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced westerly winds all the passage, occasionally with heavy head sea; May 2, lat. 49 53, lon. 21 39, exchanged signals with ship Tippoo Saib, bound E.; 3d, lat. 48 42, lon. 26 52, passed through a large number of vessels, bound W.; same day, 5½ P. M., passed ship E. T. L., (Br.,) bound W.; 6½ P. M., passed bark Fortitude, (of London,) bound W.; 12th, 10½ A. M., no lat., &c., passed a German steamer, bound E.; 7 P. M., passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.

Steam-ship Columbia, (Br.,) Dumbreck, Glasgow April 29, and Moville May 1, with mdse. and 686 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate weather throughout the passage; May 12, no lat., &c., passed a German steamer, bound F.; 8th, no lat., &c., passed ship Faith, (of Liverpool;) 12th, no lat., &c., passed bark Speedwell, bound E.

Steam-ship Gen. Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans May 7, and the Bar 8th, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Frederic Baker. Had fine weather the entire passage; May 12, lat. 33 20, lon. 76 48, passed schr. Ella Hodsden, (of Bangor,) bound N.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Adkins, Charleston May 11, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Fah Kee, Steele, Bermuda 3½ ds., with produce and 26 passengers to J. N. Harvey.

Steam-ship Fairbanks, Howe, Wilmington, N. C., 55 hours, with naval stores, &c., to J. Lorillard.

Bark Dover, (of Wilmington, Del.,) Stilton, Malaga 35 ds., with fruit to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar April 7, and had fine weather to lat. 45, and from thence W. and S.W. winds.

Bark Lavinia, (of Eastport,) Douglas, Sagua 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage; sld. in co. with schr. Five Sisters, Peterson, for Boston.

Bark Verein, (N. G.,) Apreck, Newcastle, Eng., Jan. 28, via Grimsby March 12, with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the southern passage, and had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Rainbow, (of Pictou, N. S.,) White, Cardenas 8 ds., with sugar to master. Had southerly winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Eurus, Drinker, Darien, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co. Has been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras with light winds and calms. The E. is bound to New-Haven.

Brig Lienen, (N. G.,) Schumacher, Rio Janeiro 52 ds., with coffee to Fry & Ramsay—vessel to C. Tobias & Co. Crossed the equator April 16, in lon. 40, and had light winds and calms since.

Brig Uruguay, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Kimball, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Boyd & Hincken. Had fine weather on the passage.

Brig Teresina, (Ital.,) Lauro, Marseilles 55 ds., with mdse. to James Heney. Passed Gibraltar April 10, and had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Schr. Sarah A. Hoffman, (of Philadelphia,) Hoffman, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Fowler, Jova & Co.—vessel to master. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Schr. Frank Treat, (of Frankfort, Me.,) Wood, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to J. & T. Pearsall—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Thomas Booz, Somers, Savannah 6 ds., with timber to Francis Bustle & Co.—vessel to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. Hattie Cushing, Nickerson, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. H. Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Elizabethport, for Warren, R. I.

Schr. E. Cowell, Nye, Elizabethport, for Charleston, Me.

Schr. J. S. Lane, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. H. Wolf, Blowers, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Stranger, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Jane, Fordham, Newburg, for New-London.

Schr. Crescent Lodge, Hatch, Pembroke, with lumber to Chase & Talbot.

Schr. Sarah B., Saunders, Bath, Me., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Beall, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

[illegible]

Schr. Golden, Dunsmage, Jonesport, with spars to B. Stanford.

Schr. Victory, Higgins, Ellsworth, with lumber to F. J. Peters.

Schr. John B. Spafford, Hawkins, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Welcome Home, (Br.,) Hatfield, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Schr. E. A. Conklin, Daniels, Georgetown, D. C., for Hudson.

Schr. Daniel Holmes, Tillon, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. J. B. Johnson, Smith, Virginia.

Schr. Orvetta, Bodine, Virginia.

Schr. Maria, Martin, Virginia.

Schr. Highland, Lynch, Bridgeport.

Schr. Talma, Underwood, Bridgeport.

Schr. Flora, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. James Barrett, Jones, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Emily, Clark, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Ellen Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Doane, Virginia.

Schr. Thos. Jefferson, Fox, Stamford.

Schr. Delaware Davis, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Maria Rice, Wells, Rondout, for Fall River.

Schr. Knight, Hearn, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. Rich. Crowell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. A. F. Howes, Ellis, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Maria, Barber, Rondout, for Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Union, Bowland, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Schr. Oliver Jameson, Jameson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. L. M. Stout, Veazie, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Only Daughter, Hadley, Georgetown, D. C.

WIND—At sunset, light, N. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Rhein, for Bremen; Periere, for Havre; Australia and Donau, for Glasgow; Calabria, City of Brussels and Pennsylvania, for Liverpool; George B. Upton, for Port-au-Prince; George Cromwell, United States and De Soto, for New-Orleans; Wilmington, for Galveston; Mercedita, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Sea Gull, for Charleston; Washington and Ellen S. Terry, for Newbern, N. C.; Niagara, for Richmond, (and anchored at Quarantine;) ships Magdalene, for Bremen; E. W. Stetson, for London; barks Regina Maria, for Antwerp; Antelope, for St. Croix; brig Annie E. Storer, for ——.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 14.—Arr. brig Holden, from Rio Grande; schrs. Bella, Jacksonville; Abbie Pitman, Savannah; A. Rowes, New-York.

Below—Bark Sicilian, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. bark Cephas Starret, from Cadiz; brig Scio, Cienfuegos; schrs. Vesta, Matanzas; Nevada, Caibarien.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 14.—Arr. steam-ship Tennessee, New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, May 12, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Darius Eddy, Bangor, for Middletown, Conn.

P. M.—Arr. brig Hattie B., Sagua 12 ds., for Boston; schrs. Maggie Cain, Sagua 13 ds., for Boston; Emma R. Graham, Philadelphia, for do.; Minnehaha, Portland, Conn., for do.; James Neilson, Deep River, Conn.; Pauline, Wellfleet, for Seacomb; Percy, St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia; Pacific, Addison, for New-York; Antelope, for Wood's Hole; Sallie S. Godfrey, Bowdoinham, Me., for Richmond, Va.

13th, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Andrew H. Edwards, Caroline Young, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C.; Chas. E. Smith, W. G. Bartlett and Jessie Wilson, do. for Philadelphia; Dick Williams and John Stockhom, do. for Baltimore; John B. Norris, do. for New-Bedford; Lucia B. Ives, Plymouth, for Baltimore; Sarah Clark, Lynn, for Philadelphia; Wm. Wallace, Salem, for Georgetown, D. C.; Harriet Baker, Baltimore, for Lynn; Lucy Baker, Rockland, for Fall River; Edward Wollen, Hingham, for New-York; Rhodella Blew, Salem, for Philadelphia.

Sld. schrs. Minnehaha, Emma R. Graham, Maggie Cain, Harriet Baker.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 14.—Arr. schr. E. J. Palmer, Baltimore; barks Woodside, Portland; Fleetwing, New-York.

Cld. steam-ships San Jacinto and Huntsville, New-York; Centipede, Philadelphia; barks Ariadne, (Br.,) for Toulon, and A. G. Alomo, Cronstadt.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 14.—Cld. steamers Regulator, New-York; Rebecca Clyde, Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The brig Garibaldi, (Br.,) from Cadiz, arr. 13th, is consigned to Geo. F. Bulley—not as before.

Spoken, &c.

J. B. Allen—schr., hence for Mobile, May 11, 30 miles S. of Chincoteague.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDONDERRY, May 14.—The steam-ship Dacian, from New-York for Glasgow, was signaled at Moville yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, May 14.—The Cunard steam-ship China, from New-York for Liverpool, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon. All well.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
TEAS AND COFFEES
TO CONFORM TO
PRICE OF GOLD.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN
TEA COMPANY

Are now supplying all their customers with the
Choicest New Crop Teas and
Choicest Selected Coffees,
AND ALL WARRANTED TO GIVE PERFECT SATISFACTION,

At the very lowest prices at which the present state of the gold market will warrant, as will be seen by the following

PRICE LIST.

The qualities of all grades of Teas and Coffees are kept fully up to the old standard, notwithstanding the reduction of prices.
OOLONG, (Black,) 50, 60, 70, 80, best 90c. per lb.
MIXED, (Green and Black,) 50, 60, 70, 80, best 90c. per lb.
SOUCHONG, (Black,) 80, 90, best $1 per lb.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, (Black,) best $1 15 per lb.
IMPERIAL, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 25 per lb.
YOUNG HYSON, (Green,) 70, 80, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.
UNCOLORED JAPAN, 90, $1, $1 10, best $1 20 per lb.
GUNPOWDER, $1 25; best $1 50 per lb.

Coffees Roasted and Ground Daily,
always under our supervision,
and upon our own premises.

GROUND COFFEE, 15c., 20c., 25c., 30c., best 35c. per lb.
Hotels, Saloons, Boarding-house Keepers, and families who use large quantities of Coffee, can economize in that article by using our FRENCH BREAKFAST and DINNER COFFEE, which we sell at the low price of 25 cents per pound, and warrant to give perfect satisfaction.
ROASTED, (Unground,) 20, 25, 30, best 35c. per lb.
GREEN, (Unroasted,) 15, 20, 25, best 30c. per lb.
☞ Five-pound packages of either Tea or Coffee delivered in any part of the City below 50th-st., FREE OF CHARGE.
Consumers can save 5 to 8 profits by purchasing of
THE
Great American Tea Co.,
Head-quarters, 31 and 33 Vesey st.
BRANCHES:
640 BROADWAY, corner Bleecker-st.
479 EIGHTH-AV., N. cor. 34th-st.
850 EIGHTH-AV., N. E. cor. 51st-st.
218 BOWERY, between Spring and Prince sts.
299 SPRING-ST., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.
702 THIRD-AV., N. W. corner 44th-st.
205 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, corner Concord-st.
159 FULTON-AV., Brooklyn.
23 DE KALB-AV., Brooklyn.
133 GRAND-ST., Williamsburg.

CATARRH [illegible] Cure Guaranteed. Treatise on Deafness and Catarrh [illegible]
Dr. T. H. STILWELL, 703 Broadway, [illegible]

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. [illegible] and silver. TAYLOR & CO., [illegible] st., New-York.